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ABSTRACT

This first volume of a 3-year course in Chinese includes a textbook, vocabulary, and character lists. A workbook has been designed for the text (see FL 002 773). Each lesson is divided into sections involving such learning devices as pronunciation drills, pantomime, questions and answers, pattern practice, stories vocabulary, dictation, dialogues, and translation. Ideas for homework are provided. There is also instruction and practice in the Chinese writing system. For related documents in this series, see FL 002 775, FL 002 776, FL 002 777. (VM)

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HIGH SCHOOL CHINESE

FIRST YEAR TEXT, VOCABULARY, AND CHARACTER LISTS

Isabella Y. Yen

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WASHINGTON FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION TO THE SOUNDS OF MANDARIN

Lesson 1

I. Pronunciation Drills (tones; m-, -a, f-, n-, l-, s-, -i, -ei, -ai, p'-, p-, t'-, t-, k'-, k-, -u, -ou, -ao)

Look at the screen and repeat after the teacher:

II. Pantomime

These are the directions you have heard in class. Look at them and visualize the correct actions:

1. lái	come
2. nǐ lái	(You) come
3. pǎ tāo ná lai	Bring the knife
pǎ pǐ ná lai	Bring the pen
pǎ mǐ ná lai	Bring the rice

III. Question -- Answer

These are the questions and answers you have practised orally in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

1. nǐ lèi ma?	Are you tired?
lèi.	Yes.
pú lèi.	No.
2. nǐ lái ma?	Are you coming?
lái.	Yes.
pù lái.	No.
3. pà-pa ài mā-ma ma?	Does father love mother?
ài.	Yes.
4. nǐ ài t'a ma?	Do you love him?
ài.	Yes.
5. t'ā ài ni ma?	Does he love you?
ài.	Yes.
pú ài.	No.

IV. Pattern practice

A. These are the patterns you have practised in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

1. t'ā mǎi mǐ.	He (she) buys rice.
t'ā mǎi mǎ.	He (she) buys (a) horse.
t'ā mǎi pǐ.	He (she) buys (a) writing instrument. (pen)
t'ā mǎi pào.	He (she) buys newspaper.
t'ā mǎi tāo.	He (she) buys (a) knife.
t'ā mǎi máo-ī.	He (she) buys (a) sweater.
2. t'ā mǎi tà mǎ.	He (she) buys (a) big horse.
t'ā mǎi tà tāo.	He (she) buys (a) big knife.
3. t'ā mǎi pào.	He (she) buys newspaper.
mā-ma mǎi pào.	Mother buys newspaper.
pà-pa mǎi pào.	Father buys newspaper.
tì-ti mǎi pào.	Younger brother buys newspaper.
mèi-mei mǎo pào.	Younger sister buys newspaper.

(Repeat the patterns in (1) and (2) and substitute t'ā with mā-ma, pà-pa, tì-ti, and mèi-mei)

B. You have practised the following two ways of asking a question. Look at them and visualize the questions in Section III using these two patterns:

1. nǐ lèi ma?

2. nǐ lèi pú lèi?

V. Stories

1. pà-pa kěi tì-ti mǎi pǐ, t'ā pǎ pǐ kěi mèi-mei. t'ā ài mèi-mei.	Father buys some writing instruments for younger brother. He gave it to younger sister. He loves younger sister.
2. mā-ma kěi mèi-mei mǎi tāo. t'ā pú ài tāo, t'ā ài māo. tì-ti pú ài māo, t'ā ài mǎ, pà-pa ài kǒu.	Mother buys a knife for younger sister. She doesn't like knives. She likes cats. Younger brother likes horses. Father likes dogs.
3. tì-ti lā mèi-mei lái sài-p'ǎo. mèi-mei pǔ lái. t'ā t'ài pǎo, pú ài sài-p'ǎo.	Younger brother wants (lit. drags) younger sister to race with him. Younger sister doesn't want to. She is too full, and doesn't like to race.

VI. Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

lái	to come	nǐ	you
pǐ	writing instrument	lèi	(be) tired
pà-pa	father, papa	mā-ma	mother, mama
ài	to love	pú, pù	not, won't
mǎi	to buy	tà	large, big

B. Passive Vocabulary:

pǎ--ná lai	to bring	t'ā	he, she
mèi-mei	younger sister	tì-ti	younger brother
kěi	to give, for	ma	final particle indicating question
t'ài	too	lā	to pull, to drag
pào	newspaper		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

tāo	knife	mǐ	rice
kǒu	dog	mǎ	horse
máo-ī	sweater	māo	cat
sài-p'ǎo	to race (like in track meet)	pǎo	full
sài	to compete		
p'ǎo	to run		

VII. Dictation:

Listen carefully and put the correct tone marks on each syllable.

A. ma ma na sa na

la na ma fa ta

ta ni mi ta ma

la sa pi pi ni

B. pa-pa ti-ti mei-mei

sai-p'ao pu-lai mao-i

t'ai-pai pu-lei mai-tao

C. t'a ta kou

ni na pi

pa-pa ai ni

ma-ma mai tao

ti-ti la mao

VIII. Home Work

Here is a pazzle for you to solve at home:

1. pà-pa ài pú ài ni?
2. mā-ma ài tǐ-ti.
3. pà-pa mǎi mǎ.
4. mā-ma mǎi mǐ, pù mǎi tāo.

Lesson 2

I. Pronunciation Drills (tones: h-, -an, -ang, -e, -en, -eng, -un, -ung, w-, -ua, -uai, -uei, -uo, -uan, and -uang)

Look at the screen and repeat after the teacher:

II. Pantomime

These are the directions you have heard in class. Look at them and visualize the correct actions:

A.

1.	lái	Come
	k'uài lái	Come quickly
2.	nǐ lái	You come
	nǐ k'uài lái	You come quickly
3.	huí-lai	Come back
	nǐ huí-lai	You come back

B.

1.	pǎ t'áng ná lai	Bring the sugar (or candy)
	pǎ fěn-pǐ ná lai	Bring the chalk
	pǎ p'én ná lai	Bring the basin
2.	pǎ wá-wa pào-lai	Bring the doll (by holding in the arms)
	pǎ mèi-mei pào-lai	Bring the baby sister (by holding in the arms)
	pǎ māo pào-lai	Bring the cat (by holding in the arms)
3.	pǎ pǐ tài-lai	Bring the pen (as long as you are coming)
	pǎ máo-ī tài-lai	Bring the sweater (as long as you are coming)
	pǎ mèi-mei tài-lai	Bring the younger sister (as long as you are coming)
4.	pǎ mén k'āi-k'ai	Open the door
	pǎ ī-kuèi k'āi-k'ai	Open the clothes closet
	pǎ tēng k'āi-k'ai	Turn on the light

III. Question -- Answer

These are the questions and answers you have practised orally in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

1.	nǐ máng ma?	Are you busy?
	máng.	Yes.
	pù máng.	No.
2.	nǐ néng lái ma?	Can you come?
	néng.	Yes.
	pù néng.	No.
3.	nǐ lái k'āi-huì ma?	Can you come to the meeting?
	lái.	Yes.
	pù lái	No.
4.	nǐ hǎo ma?	How are you?
	hǎo.	Fine.
	hái-hǎo.	Not bad.
	pù hǎo.	Not well.
5.	nǐ pǎo-le ma?	Are you full?(lit. have you had enough to eat)
	pǎo-le.	Yes.
	méi pǎo.	No.

IV. Pattern practice

A. These are the patterns you have practised in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

(Repeat the sentences in Section II (B) using these following patterns)

1.	pǎ nǐ-te t'áng ná-lai	Bring your candy (or sugar)
	pǎ t'ā-te t'áng ná-lai	Bring his candy (or sugar)
	pǎ t'ā-men-te t'áng ná-lai	Bring their candy (or sugar)
	pǎ mèi-mei-te t'áng ná-lai	Bring the younger sister's candy (or sugar)
2.	pǎ nǐ-te wá-wa pào-lai	Bring your doll (by holding in your arms)
	pǎ t'ā-te wá-wa pào-lai	Bring his doll (by holding in your arms)
	pǎ mèi-mei-te wá-wa pào-lai	Bring the younger sister's doll (by holding in your arms)
3.	pǎ nǐ-te pǐ tài-lai	Bring your pen (as long as you are coming)
	pǎ t'ā-te pǐ tài-lai	Bring his pen (as long as you are coming)
	pǎ t'ā-men-te pǐ tài-lai	Bring their pens (as long as you are coming)

V. Stories

1. tì-ti mǎi t'áng. t'ā mǎi-te pú tuì. t'ā mǎi-le t'āng.	Younger brother buys some candy. He bought the wrong thing. He bought some soup.
2. mā-ma kěi t'ā mǎi máo-ī. máo-ī pù hǎo-k'àn. t'ā pú ài.	Mother buys a sweater for her. The sweater is not pretty. She doesn't like (it).
3. lǎo-li, kēn t'ā tì-ti tōu t'ài máng-le, pù néng lái k'àn mèi-mei sài-p'ǎo. Pà-pa, mā-ma tōu lái le.	Old Li (nickname for lǐ huá-té) and his younger brother both are too busy, and can't come to watch their sister race. Father and mother have both come.

VI. Chinese sentences often have more then eight or ten syllables. Listen carefully to the tones, intonation and rhythm. Do not attempt to repeat:

1. kào-sung nǐ pà-pa wo huí-t'ou lái	Tell your father I'm coming later.
kào-sung nǐ pà-pa wo míng-t'ien lái.	Tell your father I'm coming tomorrow.
kào-sung nǐ pà-pa wo hòu-t'ien lái	Tell your father I'm coming the day after tomorrow.
2. wǒ wàng-le kào-sung ni hái těi pǎ pǐ huán wo.	I forgot to tell you that you should give me back my pen.

VII. Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

pǎ--ná lai	to bring	mèi-mei	younger sister
t'áng	sugar, candy	k'āi	to open
tài	to bring	máng	(be) busy
néng	to be able; can	tì-ti	younger brother
t'ā	he, she	wǒ	I, me

B. Passive Vocabulary:

k'uài	quick (ly)	fěn-pǐ	chalk
huì	to come back	tēng	lamp, light
pào	to hold in the arms	mén	door
		hǎo	(be) good, well
le	final particle	pǎo	(be) full (from eating)
huì	to know how to	kào-sung	to tell

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

t'āng	soup	p'én	basin
wá-wa	doll	k'āi-huì	metting, to hold a metting
tōu	all		
hǎo-k'àn	good-looking	huí-t'ou	later, in a little while
míng-t'ien	tomorrow	hòu-t'ien	the day after tomorrow

VIII. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. t'āng	2. k'āi	3. pǎo
t'ǎng	kāi	p'ǎo
4. t'án	5. lǒ	6. tuì
t'áng	lǒu	t'uì
7. kuā	8. kēn	9. mén
huā	kēng	mán
10. kè	11. k'uò	12. t'ā-men
k'è	kuò	tà-mēn

IX. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ ài hǎo-k'àn-te máo- ī.
2. mā-ma hǎo k'àn.
3. pǎ tēng tǎ k'ai.
4. pǎ́ wǒ-te wá-wa pào-lai.

Lesson 3

I. Pronunciation Drills (tones: y-, -ia, -ing, -iao, -ieh, -ien, -iu, -in, -ing, ch'-, ch-, sh-, j-, and -ih)

Look at the screen and repeat after the teacher:

II. Pantomime

These are the directions you have heard in class. Look at them and visualize the correct actions:

1.	pǎ shū ná lai	Bring the books
	pǎ shuǐ ná lai	Bring the water
	pǎ ch'á ná lai	Bring the tea
	pǎ ch'èn-shān ná lai	Bring the shirts
2.	pǎ shū tǎ-k'ai	Open the book
	pǎ nǐ-men-te shū tǎ-k'ai	Open your books
	ch'ǐng nǐ-men pǎ shū tǎ-k'ai	Open your books please
3.	pǎ shū fān-tao tì-ī-yèh	Turn to page one
	pǎ shū fān-tao tì-sān yèh	Turn to page three
	pǎ shū fān-tao tì-shíh yèh	Turn to page ten
	pǎ shū fān-tao tì shíh-wǔ yèh	Turn to page fifteen
	(Substitute tì-ī-yèh, tì-sān-yèh with tì-wǔ, tì-liù, tì-pá, tì-shíh-ī etc)	
4.	pǎ mén k'āi-k'ai	Open the door
	pǎ mén kuān-shang	Close the door
	pǎ ch'uāng-hu k'āi-k'ai	Open the window
	pǎ ch'uāng-hu kuān-shang	Close the window

III. Question -- Answer

These are the questions and answers you have practised orally in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

1.	nǐ yǔ shū ma?	Do you have books?
	yǔ.	Yes, I do.
	méi-yǔ	No, I don't.
2.	nǐ yào shū ma?	Do you want a book?
	yào.	Yes, I do.
	pú yào.	No, I don't.
3.	nǐ shìh-pu-shih píng le?	Are you sick?
	shìh-te.	Yes, I am.
	pú-shih.	No, I am not.

IV. Pattern practice

A. These are the patterns you have practised in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

1. kēn wǒ niàn	Repeat after me
ch'ǐng nǐ kēn wo niàn	Please repeat after me
ch'ǐng nǐ-men kēn wo niàn	Please repeat after me (all of you)
2. niàn	Read
ch'ǐng nǐ niàn	Please read
ch'ǐng nǐ-men niàn	Please read (all of you)
3. tà-shēng niàn	Read louder
ch'ǐng nǐ tà-shēng niàn	Please read louder
ch'ǐng nǐ-men tà-shēng niàn	Please read louder (all of you)

V. Stories

1. wǒ mǎi-le hěn-tō-te shū, hái méi-yu k'àn. wǒ hái-yào mǎi, t'ā shuō wǒ t'ài pèn.	I bought a lot of books. I haven't read them yet. I still want to buy more. He says I am very stupid.
2. t'ā hěn ài t'iào-wǔ. ch'áng-ch'áng t'iào, pú-kuò t'ā t'iào-te pù hǎo.	He likes to dance very much. He dances quite often, but he doesn't dance very well.

VI. Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

hǎo	(be) good, well	shū	book
shuǐ	water	yǔ	to have
yào	to want	niàn	to study, to read
hěn	very, much	shuō	to talk, to say
tōu	all	ch'ǐng	please

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ch'á	tea	pìng	(to be) sick
tà-shēng	loud, louder	wǒ-men	we, our
hěn-tō	very much, very many	pú-kuò	but
kuān-shang	to close	ch'uāng-hu	window

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

ch'èn-shān	shirts	pèn	stupid
t'iào-wǔ	to dance	ch'áng-ch'áng	often, always
fān	to turn	tì-ī	the first
sān	three	wǔ	five
pā, pá	eight	shíh	ten
yèh	page		

VII. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. láng	2. chá	3. chī
liàng	ch'à	chiēh
4. chēn	5. mín	6. pìng
ch'ēn	míng	pìn
7. chēng	8. chī	9. shēng
ch'ēng	ch'ī	shēn
10. ch'ōu	11. shīh	12. chū
chōu	shē	ch'ū

VIII. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve:

1. t'ā shuō wǒ pèn.
2. wǒ shuō t'ā hǎo.
3. t'ā pú huì t'iào-wǔ.
4. wǒ yào ni lái.

Lesson 4

I. Pronunciation Drills (tones: ch'-, ch-, hs-, -ü, -üeh, -üan, -ün, -iung, ts'-, ts-, szu, tz'u, tzu, erh and -r)

Look at the screen and repeat after the teacher:

II. Pantomime

These are the directions you have heard in class. Look at them and visualize the correct actions:

A.

1. pă ch'iú kĕi wo	Give me the ball
pă ch'ién kĕi wo	Give me the money
pă chiàng-yú kĕi wo	Give me the soy-sauce
2. tsò-hsià	Sit down
chàn ch'ĭ-lai	Stand up
hsiàng hsià k'àn	Look down
hsiàng shàng k'àn	Look up
hsiàng hòu k'àn	Look backward
3. tsŏu kuò-lai	Come over here
tsŏu kuò-ch'ü	Go over there
tsŏu ch'ū-ch'ü	Go outside
tsŏu chìn-lai	Come in
tsŏu shàng-lai	Come up

B.

1. mă-lì, ch'ĭng nĭ chàn-ch'ĭ-lai. ch'ĭng nĭ kuò-lai. k'è-t'àng-li t'ài jè, ch'ĭng ni pă ch'uāng-hu k'āi-k'ai. pù-hsíng, t'ài lĕng le, ch'ĭng ni pă ch'uāng-hu kuān-shang pa.	Mary, please stand up and come over here. The classroom is too hot; please open the window. That will not do; it is too cold. Please close the window.
2. hái-shih t'ài jè. ch'ĭng nĭ pă-mén k'āi-k'ai. hăo-chí-le. pù-lĕng yĕh pú jè. hsièh-hsieh ni. ch'ĭng nĭ huí-tao nĭ-te tsò-wei shang, tsò-hsia pa.	It is still hot. Please open the door. That is wonderful, not too cold and not too hot. Thank you. Please go back to your seat and sit down.

III. Question -- Answer

These are the questions and answers you have practised orally in class. Look at them and see if you can answer them:

1.	nǐ shìh shéi?	Who are you?
2.	nǐ chǐ-suì le?	How old are you?
3.	nǐ shìh hsüéh-sheng ma?	Are you a student?
4.	nǐ hsǐ-huan shàng-hsüéh ma?	Do you like to go to school?
5.	nǐ hsǐ-huan k'àn hsì ma?	Do you like to see plays?

IV. Pattern Practice

A. These are the patterns you have practised in class. Look at them and see if you can associate them with their meaning:

(Repeat the sentences in Section II (A) No. 2 using these following patterns)

tsò-hsia	Sit down
nǐ tsò-hsia	You sit down
ch'ǐng nǐ tsò-hsia	Please sit down
nǐ k'ě-ǐ tsò-hsia	You may sit down
nǐ yào-pu-yào tsò-hsia?	Do you want to sit down?

(Repeat the sentences in Section II (A) No. 3 using these following patterns)

2. nǐ tsǒu kuo-lai	You come over here
wǒ-men tsǒu kuo-lai	We come over here
t'ā-men tsǒu kuo-lai	They come over here
wǒ-men tà-chiā tōu tsǒu kuo-lai	We all come over here

V. Stories

1. t'ā méi-yu ch'ién mǎi t'áng. t'ā kēn mā-ma yào, mā-ma pù kěi t'a. t'ā yù kēn pà-pa yào, pà-pa yěh pù kěi t'a.

He doesn't have any money to buy candy. He asks his mother to give him some, but his mother would not give him any. He asks his father but his father would not give him any either.

2. wǒ pù kēn t'a í-k'uàr t'iào-kāo. t'ā t'ài kāo le. wǒ pǐ-pú-kuò t'a. wǒ yào kēn t'a sài-p'ǎo. wǒ pǐ t'a p'ǎo-te k'uài.

I won't go high jump with him; he is too tall. I can't compare with him. I want to race with him. I run faster than he does.

VI. Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

ch'ién	money	ch'iú	ball
tsǒu	to walk	ch'uāng-hu	window
kuān	to close	mén	door
huí	to come back	hsià	down
shàng	up	tsò	to sit

B. Passive Vocabulary:

hsiàng	toward	hòu	backward
ch'ü	to go	chìn-lai	to come in
hǎo-chí-le	wonderful	yěh	also
hsièh-hsieh-ni	thank you	shéi	who
suì	age	hsǐ-huan	to like

C. Vocabualry which students are not required to learn:

jè	hot	chàn-ch'ǐ-lai	to stand up
lěng	cool; cold	k'è-t'áng	classroom
hái-shih	still	tsò-wei	seat
hsüéh-sheng	student	shàng-hsüéh	to go to school
hsì	a play	tà-chiā	everybody
í-k'uàr	to-gether	t'iào-kāo	high jump
mǎ-lì	Mary	kāo	tall

VII. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. shìh	2. chiāo	3. pái
szù	ch'iāo	p'ái
4. ts'ái	5. ch'ū	6. ts'ui
ch'ái	ts'ū	ch'uī
7. ch'iēn	8. ch'iū	9. ch'uī
chiēn	chiū	chuī
10. tz'ū	11. tz'ù	12. tsū
tzu	tz'ù	tzū

VIII. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ ch'ǐng ni tsò-hsia.
2. wǒ méi-yu ch'ǐng ni chàn-ch'ǐ-lai.
3. t'ā yǔ-le ch'ién mǎi t'áng.
4. wǒ kěi t'ā hěn-tō-te ch'ién.

Lesson 5

I. Pantomime

These are the directions you have heard in class. Look at them and visualize the correct actions:

A.

1. pǎ shū ná-ch'u-lai	Take out the book
pǎ shū ná-ch'ǐ-lai	Pick up the book
pǎ shū fàng-hsia	Put the book down
pǎ shū fàng tsai chō-tzu-shang	Put the book on the table
pǎ shū fàng tsai chō-tzu tǐ-hsia	Put the book under the table
pǎ shū fàng tsai ǐ-tzu shang	Put the book on the chair
pǎ shū fàng tsai ǐ-tzu tǐ-hsia	Put the book under the chair
pǎ shū fàng tsai ch'ōu-t'i-li	Put the book into the drawer

(Repeat the sentences and substitute shū with pǐ, chǐh, pào-chǐh etc.)

B.

1. mǎ-lì, ch'ǐng ni tào wo chèr lai.	Mary, please come (here) to me
pǐ-té, ch'ǐng ni yěh tào wo chèr lai. ch'ǐng nǐ-men liǎ lā-la shǒu, ch'ǐng nǐ-men liǎ wō shǒu.	Peter, please come (here) to me also. Please shake hands with each other
2. mǎ-lì, ch'ǐng ni chàn ch'i-lai. ch'ǐng ni tào wo chèr lai. chè shih ì-chīh fěn-pǐ. ch'ǐng ni ná chèi-chīh fěn-pǐ tào hēi-pǎn nèr ch'ü	Mary, please stand up. Please come to me. This is a piece of chalk. Please take this piece of chalk and go to the black-board.
3. ch'ǐng ni yùng fěn-pǐ tsài hēi-pǎn-shang hsiěh-tzù. wǒ shuō, nǐ hsiěh. " wǒ-shih hsüéh-sheng. wǒ nièn chūng-wén. wǒ shih nièn chūng-wén-te hsüéh-sheng."	Please write on the black-board with the chalk. I dictate and you write. "I'm a student. I study Chinese. I'm a student who studys Chinese."
4. hěn hǎo. nǐ hsiěh-te tōu tuì. ch'ǐng ni fàng-hsia fěn-pǐ, pǎ hēi-pěn ts'ā kān-ching. hui-tao nǐ tsò-wei shang ch'ü. ch'ǐng ni tsò-hsia.	Very good. You wrote everything correctly. Please put down the chalk, and erase the blackborad. Go back to your seat and please sit down.

II.

A. Counting from one to ninety-nine:

	ī	èrh	sān	szù	wŭ	liù
shíh	shíh-ī					
èrh-shih		èrh-shih-èrh				
sān-shih			sān-shih-sān			
szù-shih				szù-shih-szù		
wŭ-shih					wŭ-shih-wŭ	
liù-shih						liù-shih-liù
ch'ī-shih						
pā-shih						
chiŭ-shih						

	pā	chiŭ
ch'ī-shih-ch'ī		
pā-shih-pā		
chiŭ-shih-chiŭ		

II.

B. Names of the months:

ī yüèh	January
èrh yüèh	February
sān yüèh	March
szù yüèh	April
wŭ yüèh	May
liù yüèh	June
ch'ī yüèh	July
pá yüèh	August
chiŭ yüèh	September
shíh yüèh	October
shíh-ī yüèh	November
shíh-èrh yüèh	December

C. Days of the week:

lì-pài ī	Monday
lĭ-pài èrh	Tuesday
lĭ-pài sān	Wednesday
lĭ-pài szù	Thursday
lĭ-pài wŭ	Friday
lĭ-pài liù	Saturday
lĭ-pài jìh	Sunday
lĭ-pài t'ien	

III. Telling time

hsièn-tsài chí-tiĕn le? What time is now?

A. On the hour:

hsièn-tsài shih ì tiĕn-chūng It is one o'clock now
(substitute ì with èrh, sān--till shíh-èrh)

B. Less than ten after:

hsièn-tsài shih ì tiĕn líng wŭ fēn It is five after one
(substitute ì with other numbers)

C. Ten to nineteen after:

hsièn-tsài shih ì tiĕn shíh-fēn It is ten after one
(substitute ì with other numbers)

D. Twenty to fifty-nine after:

1. hsièn-tsài shih ì tiĕn èrh-shíh It is twenty after
(substitute ì with other numbers)

2. hsièn-tsài shih ì tiĕn èrh-shíh-ī It is twenty-one after
(substitute èrh with sān, szù or wŭ)
(substitute ì with other numbers)

E. On the quarter(s) hour and half hour:

1. hsièn-tsài shih ì tiěn í-k'è It is a quarter after one
(substitute ì with other numbers)

2. hsièn-tsài shih ì tiěn pàn It is one thirty
(substitute ì with other numbers)

3. a. hsièn-tsài shih ì tiěn sān-k'è It is three quarter after one
(substitute ì with other numbers)

b. hsièn-tsài shih ì-tiěn ch'à í-k'è
It is a quarter to one

IV. Story

tīng tà-wéi lái chǎo chāng wéi-lién. t'ā shuō: " wǒ-men méi-shih. ch'ü tǎ ch'iú, hǎo pu hao?"

chāng wéi-lién shuō: "tǎ shém-me ch'iú ?"

tīng tà-wéi shuō: "shém-me ch'iú tōu hsíng. lán-ch'iú, p'ài-ch'iú, lěi-ch'iú, pīng-ch'iú, wǎng-ch'iú, p'īng-p'āng ch'iú, chī-máo ch'iú wǒ tōu huì."

chāng wéi-lién shuō: "wǒ hsiǎng tǎ tsú-ch'iú."

tīng tà-wéi shuō: " ha-ha, nǐ shuō ts'ò-le, nǐ těi shuō t'ī tsú-ch'iú. yùng shǒu shuō tǎ, yùng chiǎo shuō t'ī."

David Ting came to see Willian Chang. He said:" We have nothing to do. Let's go play ball, O.K.?"

Willian Chang said:" What kind of ball do you want to play?"

David Ting said:" Any kind of ball would be all right with me. I can play basketball, volley-ball, baseball, hockey, tennis ping-pong and badminton."

Willian said:" I want to play football."

David said:" Ha,ha, you said it wrong; you must say to kick football. To use one's hands to play you would say hit, but to use one's feet to play, you would say kick."

V. Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

chō-tzu	table	tǐ-hsia	under, below
ǐ-tzu	chair	chūng-wén	Chinese
shǒu	hand	fěn-pǐ	chalk
hsiěh	to write	hēi-pǎn	blackboard
tsò-wei	seat	hsüěh-cheng	student, pupil

B. Passive Vocabulary:

yùng	to use	hsiěh-tzù	to write words
ch'ōu-t'i	drawer	yüèh	Month
lǐ-pài	a week	hsièn-tsài	now
lán-ch'iú	basketball	tsú-ch'iú	football
ts'ā	to erase	kān-ching	clean, clear

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

p'ǎi-ch'iú	volley ball	wǎng-ch'iú	tennis ball
lěi-ch'iú	baseball	p'īng-p'āng	ping pong
tīng tà-wéi	David Ting	chāng wéi-lién	Willian Chang
ts'ò	wrong	chī-máo-ch'iú	badminton

VI. Home Work

Try to fill in the blanks:

A.

1. _____ (younger sister) ài wá-wa.
2. t'ā _____-le (buy) hěn-tō-te t'áng.
3. t'ā hsüéh _____(sell) tūng-hsi.
4. _____ (give) ch'ién kěi wo.
5. tì-ti _____(cry) -le.
6. wǒ pǐ ni _____(stupid).
7. nǐ ài-pu-ai _____(flower).
8. í-ke _____(person) wár pù hǎo wár.
9. wǒ _____(eat)-te t'ài pǎo-le.
10. wǒ-men tōu yǔ _____(home).

B.

1. chèr yǔ _____(fifty-one)ke jén.
2. nàr yǔ _____ (eighty) pěn shū.
3. chīn-t'ien shih _____(October) _____(fifth).
4. tsó-t'ien shih _____(Sunday)
5. wǒ ài _____(Saturday).
6. chèi-ke yüèh shih _____(January).
7. wǒ _____(Friday) ch'ü k'àn ni.
8. hsièn-tsài shih _____ (a quarter to nine).
9. wǒ _____(six o'clock) ch'ǐ-lai.
10. hsièn-tsài shih _____(1968) nién, _____(September) yüèh, _____ (thirtith) hào, _____(Wednesday), _____(twelve o'clock.)

Dialogues

The scene is a city in Washington. This city not only hosts many exchange teachers, but also hosts many exchange students. Walter Li (lǐ huá-té) is an exchange student from the Republic of China. The following dialogues are what might be used in a natural situation. You will notice that except in the first lesson and when he happens to talk with older people when the Chinese student is quite formal, otherwise the language they use is the normal speech of the high-school students, no pseudo politeness, no bookish terms and no literary quotations. The subjects they talk about are most what they are interested in: Athletic games, cars, dates, parties etc.. Even though a great body of the vocabulary would be different from the college texts, this series of texts attempts to cover 50% to 75% of the vocabulary of the college beginning texts, and the basic grammatical patterns.

Group I

Lesson 1

Scene On the first day of school. lǐ huá-té (Walter Li), a Chinese exchange student to an American high school, makes friends with two American classmates who are studying Chinese. David Dean (tīng tà-wéi) introduces him to his friend. Willain Johnson (chāng wéi-lién). lǐ huá-té tells Bill that he has been in America for one week and that his English is not the best. The two boys agree that since their Chinese still has a long way to go, the three of them should get together and thus mutually benefit from one another.

Dialogue

Dean lǎo-chāng, nǐ lái. wǒ kěi nǐ chièh-shao i-ke hsīn t'úng-hsüéh.

Johnson shéi a?

Dean lǐ huá-té, chāng wéi-lién.

Johnson nǐ kāng tào měi-kuo ma?

Li tào-le i-ke lǐ-pài le. měi-kuo chēn hǎo.

Johnson lù-shang lèi-pú-lèi?

Li hái hǎo. wǒ yīng-wén shuō-te pu hǎo, i-hòu hái těi ch'ing-chiao, ch'ing-chiao.

Johnson pièh k'è-ch'i, wǒ chūng-kuo-huà shuō-te kèng pu hǎo. i-hòu yěh těi ch'ing-chiao, ch'ing-chiao.

Dean tǎ líng le, wǒ-men shàng-k'è ch'ü pa.

Learning Hints:

t'úng-hsüéh
hsīn t'úng-hsüéh
i-ke hsīn t'úng-hsüéh
chièh-shao i-ke hsīn t'úng-hsüéh
kěi ni chièh-shao i-ke hsīn t'úng-hsüéh
wǒ kěi ni chièh-shao i-ke hsīn t'úng-hsüéh

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

kěi	for, to	shéi	who
měi-kuó	America	lǐ-pài	week
yīng-wén	English (language)	chūng-kuo-huà	Chinese language
shàng-k'è	go to class	ch'ü	go
kè	a general classifier		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

chièh-shao	introduce	hsīn	new
t'úng-hsüéh	classmate	a	question particle
tào	arrive	kāng	just
kèng	much more, more	hái-hǎo	not bad
ch'ǐng-chiao	ask (lit. please instruct me)	chūng-kuó	China

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

chāng	a surname	chēn	really; truly
lù-shang	on the way	lǎo	old, prefix to surnames
ǐ-hòu	from now on	piéh	don't
k'è-ch'ı	formal, polite, stand on ceremony	lǐng	bell
tǎ	strike; hit	tá-lǐng-le	the bell is ringing

I. English Translation:

Dean	Bill, come (here), I'll introduce you a new classmate.
Johnson	Who is it?
Dean	Walter (Li), Willian (Chang).
Johnson	Did you just come to America?
Li	I have been here one week. America is really wonderful.
Johnson	Were you tired on the way?
Li	Not bad. My English is not good. Please help me in the furture.
Johnson	You are too polite. My Chinese is even worse. Please teach me in the furture.
Dean	The bell is ringing. Let's go to class.

II. Pronunciation Drill (sh-, hs-, ch-, ch'-, serparate or comparision)

III. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ kěi ni chièh-shao í-ke hsīn t'úng-hsüéh.
   wǒ kěi ni chièh-shao í-ke lǎo t'úng-hsüéh.
   wǒ kěi ni chièh-shao wǒ mèi-mei.

2. nǐ kāng tào měi-kuo ma?
   nǐ kāng tào chūng-kuo ma?
   nǐ kāng tào chèr ma?

3. tào-le í-ke lǐ-pài le.
   tào-le sān-ke lǐ-pài le.
   lái-le í-ke lǐ-pai le.

4. měi-kuo chēn hǎo.
   chūng-kuo chēn hǎo.
   nǐ chēn hǎo.
   t'ā-men chēn hǎo.
   t'úng-hsüéh chēn hǎo.

5. lù-shang lèi-pu-lei?
   shàng-k'è lèi-pu-lei?
   sài-p'ǎo lèi-pu-lei?
   t'iào-kāo lèi-pu-lei?

6. wǒ yīng-wén shuō-te pù-hǎo, ǐ-hòu hái těi ch'ǐng-chiao, ch'ǐng-chiao.
   wǒ lán-ch'iú tǎ-te pù-hǎo, ǐ-hòu hái těi ch'ǐng-chiao, ch'ǐng-chiao.
   wǒ wǎng-ch'iú tǎ-te pù-hǎo, ǐ-hòu hái těi ch'ǐng-chiao, ch'ǐng-chiao.

7. wǒ-men shàng-k'è ch'ü pa.
   wǒ-men tǎ ch'iú ch'ü pa.
   wǒ-men sài-p'ǎo ch'ü pa.

IV. Answer the Question:

1. nǐ-kāng tào měi-kuo ma?

a. kāng tào.
b. wǒ kāng-kang tào.
c. wǒ kāng tào í-ke lǐ-pài.

(Answer the questions in Section III No. 2 using the above patterns.)

2. lù-shang lèi-pu-lei?

a. pú lèi.
b. pú t'ài lèi.
c. pú hěn lèi.
d. hái hǎo.

(Answer the questions in Section III No. 5 using the above patterns.)

V. Dictation:

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1.	1. shā hsiā	2. hsiéh shé	3. shū hsū
	4. shào hsiào	5. shàng hsiàng	6. ch'ūng chūng
	7. chāng ch'āng	8. chǐng ch'ǐng	9. ch'iào chiào

VI. Home Work
Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ kěi ní-men chièh-shao lǐ huá-té, t'ā kāng tào chèr.

2. wǒ-men-te chūng-kuo-huà pú t'ài hǎo, ch'ǐng ni chiāo wǒ-men.

3.

VII. Story:

lǐ huá-té kāng tào měi-kuo í-ke lǐ-pài. tīng tà-wéi kěi t'ā chièh-shao-le chāng wéi-lién. t'ā-men ǐ-hòu tōu-shih t'úng-hsüéh le. lǐ huá-té te yīng-wén shuō-te pù-hǎo. chāng wéi-lién-te chūng-wén yěh shuō-te pù-hǎo. t'ā-men yào í-k'uàr hsüéh le.

Lesson 2

Scene After class Walter asks David to take him to a bookstore to buy textbook, only to discover that in the United States, high school students do not need to buy their textbook. Books are checked out to the students by the school and are returned at the end of the school year. He also discovered that it is not the custom to bargain.

Dialogue A

Li tīng tà-wéi, ch'ǐng ni tài wo tào shū-tièn ch'ü hǎo-pu-hao?

Dean tào shū-tièn kàn-má?

Li mǎi shū. wǒ ì-pěn shū tōu méi-yu.

Dean pú yùng mǎi. měi-kuó chūng-hsüéh-sheng pú yùng mǎi shū.

Li pù mǎi shū, nièn shem-me?

Dean hsüéh-hsiào fā kěi ni. yùng-wán-le huán kěi hsüéh-hsiào.

Li chēn-te, nà hǎo-chí-le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

tīng tà-wéi	David Dean	shū-tièn	bookstore
yùng	use	tào--ch'ü	go to
méi-yu	have no	nièn-shū	study
hǎo-pu-hac	is that all right	hǎo-chí-le	wonderful

B. Passive Vocabulary:

yùng-wán-le	after use	kàn-má	what's up to
pěn	volume, c. for books	huán-kěi	return, give back
chēn	really; truly		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

chūng-hsüéh-sheng	high school student	hsüéh-hsiào	school
nà (-ke)	that	fā-kěi	to issue
shém-me	what?		

Lesson 2

Dialogue B

Dean wǒ-men tào shū-tièn ch'ü k'àn-k'an yěh hǎo, lǐ t'úng-hsüéh.

Li piéh lǎo nèm-me k'è-ch'i. ǐ-hòu chiào wǒ lǐ huá-té ma

Dean hǎo. lǐ huá-té, nǐ yào mǎi shém-me?

Li mǎi chǐh a, pǐ a, chèi pěn pǐ-chi-pěn hěn hǎo-k'àn. tsěm-me méi-yǔ jén lai shōu ch'ién ne?

Dean nǐ yào mǎi shém-me, chiù ná tào mén-k'ǒur kěi ch'ién.

Li chēn fāng-pien. néng huán-chiàr pù néng?

Dean pù néng.

Li nà chēn t'ùng-k'uài.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

piéh	don't	ǐ-hòu	from now on
yěh	also	k'è-ch'i	formal, polite, stand on ceremony
jén	person, man, people		
mén-k'ǒur	door	chēn	really; truely

B. Passive Vocabulary:

lǎo	always	chiào	call
chǐh	paper	hǎo-k'àn	good-looking
tsěm-me	how	ná	take

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

k'àn-k'an	look around	nèm-me	so, that way
chè	this	pǐ-chi-pěn	note book
shōu-ch'ién	collect money	fāng-pièn	convenient
t'ùng-k'uài	delightful, clear cut		

I. English Translation:

A. Dialogue A:

Li David (Ting), would you please take me to the bookstore?

Dean What do you want to go to the bookstore for?

Li To buy some books, I don't even have one book.

Dean It is not necessary to buy books. In America high school students need not buy books.

Li Need not buy books? what do we study?

Dean School provides books for you. You return them to school after use.

Li Really? That is just wonderful.

B. Dialogue B:

Dean It is not a bad idea for us to go to the bookstore and take a look, Li (classmate).

Li Don't be so polite. From now on just call me Walter (Li).

Dean Okey. Walter (Li), what do you want to buy?

Li (I want to) buy some paper, a pen. This notebook is very good looking. How come nobody comes to take the money?

Dean Whatever you want to buy, you just take to the door and pay.

Li It is really convenient. Can we bargain or not?

Dean No.

Li That is delightful.

II. Pronunciation Drill (y-, -ien, -iao, -uan, ts-, -r)

III. Patern Practice:

1. ch'ĭng nĭ tài wŏ tào shū-tièn ch'ü hăo-pu-hao?
   ch'ĭng nĭ tài wo tào hsüéh-hsiào ch'ü hăo-pu-hao?
   ch'ĭng nĭ tài wo tào mĕi-kuo ch'ü hăo-pu-hao?
   ch'ĭng nĭ tài wo tào chūng-kuó ch'ü hăo-pu-hao?
   ch'ĭng nĭ tài wo tào nàr ch'ü hăo-pu-hao?

2. tào shū-tièn kàn-má?
   tào hsüéh-hsiào kàn-má?
   tào mĕi-kuo kàn-má?
   tào chūng-kuo kàn-má?

3. wŏ ì-pĕn shū tōu méi-yu.
   wŏ ì-ke ch'iú tōu méi-yu.
   wŏ ì-chīh pĭ tōu méi-yu.
   wŏ ì-tiăr t'áng tōu méi-yu.

4. mĕi-kuo chūng-hsüéh-sheng pú yùng măi shū.
   mĕi-kuo chūng-hsüéh-sheng pú yùng măi pĭ.
   wŏ-men pú yùng măi ch'iú.
   tà-chiā tōu pú yùng măi shū.

5. pù măi shū, nièn shém-me?
   pù mĕi shū, k'àn shém-me?
   pù măi ch'iú, tă shém-me?
   pù măi pĭ, hsiĕh shém-me?

6. yùng-wán-le huán kĕi hsüéh-hsiào.
   yùng-wán-le huán kĕi wo.
   yùng-wán-le huán kĕi ni.

7. wŏ-men tào shū-tièn ch'ü k'àn-k'an yĕh hăo.
   wŏ-men tào hsüéh-hsiào ch'ü k'àn-k'an yĕh hăo.
   wŏ-men tào nàr ch'ü k'àn-k'an yĕh hăo.

8. nĭ yào măi shém-me?
   nĭ yao k'àn shém-me?
   nĭ yào shuō shém-me?

9. chèi pĕn pĭ-chi-pĕn hĕn hăo-k'àn.
   chèi pĕn shū hĕn hăo k'àn.
   chèi-ke tūng-hsi hĕn hăo-k'àn.

10. tsĕm-me méi-yŭ jén lái shōu ch'ién?
    tsĕm-me méi-yŭ jén lái k'āi-mén?
    tsĕm-me méi-yŭ jén lái shàng-k'è?
    tsĕm-me méi-yŭ jén lái tă ch'iú?

IV. Answer the Question:

1. nĭ yào măi shém-me?

   a. wŏ yào măi ì-tiăr t'áng.
   b. wŏ yào măi shū.
   c. wŏ shém-me tōu pù măi.

(Answer the questions in Section III No. 8 using the above patterns.)

2. tsĕm-me méi-yŭ jén lái shōu ch'ién ne?

   a. tsài mén-k'ŏur shōu ch'ién pa.
   b. tsài nèr shōu ch'ién pa.

3. a. tào shū-tièn kàn ma?

      măi shū a.
      k'àn shū a.

   b. tào mĕi-kuo kàn má?

      tào mĕi-kuo k'àn-k'an.

V. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. huán hán	2. chièn chèn	3. piěn pěn
4. shū chū	5. yùng yàng	6. t'úng túng
7. kàn k'àn	8. chièn ch'ién	9. hěn kěn

VI. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. měi-kuó-te hsüéh-hsiào fā-kěi hsüéh-sheng shū.
2. wǒ-men tào nàr ch'ü k'àn-k'an.
3. pù-hǎo, hái-shih ch'ü tǎ ch'iú pa.
4. wǒ ch'ǐng ni ch'ü k'àn hsì.

VII. Stories:

1. lǐ huá-té yào tīng tà-wéi tài t'a ch'ü mǎi shū. tīng tà-wéi kào-sung t'a měi-kuo chūng-hsüéh-sheng pú yùng mǎi shū. shìh hsüéh-hsiào fā-te. yùng-wán-le huán kěi hsüéh-hsiào.

2. t'ā-men hái-shih tào shū-tièn ch'ü le. t'ā-men yào mǎi pǐ, chǐh shém-me te. lǐ huá-té k'àn méi-yǔ jén lái shōu-ch'ién. tīng tà-wéi kào-sung t'a shih tsài mén-k'ǒur kěi ch'ién. tsài méi-kuo yěh pù néng huán-chiàr.

Chinese is not written with the letters of the alphabet. Each written symbol is called a character, and each symbol usually represents one syllable. Traditionally there are six ways of forming characters, of which four are of interest to us.

The earliest characters were based on pictures and these are called pictographs. For example, if you want to write the word mountain, you simply draw a picture of a mountain and if you want the word fish, you simply draw a picture of a fish. Of course, over the years, people continue to develop and stylize their writing, sometimes it is difficult to recognize the picture without some imagination.

Test your imagination by matching the following pictures with the characters.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

a. 口 (口)

b. 手 (手)

c. 門 (門)

d. 人 (尺)

e. 目 (目)

34

Another group of characters are called compound ideographs. The meaning of such characters is the combination of the meanings of the parts which made up these characters. Of course, somethimes the meanings are very clear and other times you have to stretch your imagination a little. For example, you have just learned that 目 is the picture of an eye and 手 is the picture of a hand. What do you think it means when you put a hand over an eye?

手 + 目 = 看 k'àn to look

Some characters are made of a radical and a phonetic. The radical does not give the exact meaning of the character but indicates generally to what group it belong. For example, a character which has a "water" radical generally has something to do with water and a "knife" has something to do with a knife. The phonetic somethimes indicates the exact pronunciation, sometimes with a different tone and other times because languate changes, the modern pronunciation can be so far away from what is indicated by the phonetic, you probably find it easier to memorize them indicvidually. You have just learned that 人 is the picture of a man and 門 is the picture of a door. 門 is pronounced mén.

If you need a character for -men in wǒ-men, we'll have to analyze the situation. -men is a plural suffix for people only, so the logical radical should be 人 and a simple character that is pronounced closed to men is 門 . What so you think if we write it as 1門 (1 = 人 when used as a radical)

Answers:

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. b
5. c

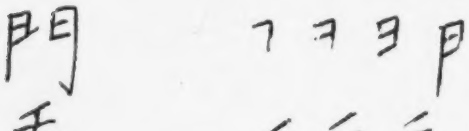
If you want to know how to write these following characters, follow the following steps:

jén man

k'ǒu mouth

shòu hand

mù eye, now used as a radical and in compounds



mén door

k'àn look

-mén sign or the plural

Homework:

1. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

Lesson 3

Dialogue A

Li lǎo-tīng, wǒ yǔ ī-chièn shìh hsiǎng wèn-wen ni.

Dean pú yào k'è-ch'i. nǐ wèn pa.

Li měi-kuo-te hsüéh-hsiào tōu-shih nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh ma?

Dean shém-me shih nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh?

Li nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh chiù-shih nán hsüéh-sheng kēn nǚ hsüéh-sheng ǐ-k'uàr shàng-hsüéh.

Dean tāng-ján-lou, nán-tào chūng-kuo nán hsüéh-sheng pù kēn nǚ hsüéh-sheng ǐ-k'uàr shàng-hsüéh ma?

Li t'īng-shuō ts'úng-ch'ién tsài tà-lù-te shìh-hòur, yǔ-te hsüéh-hsiào nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh, yǔ-te chǐh yǔ nán-sheng, yǔ-te chǐh yǔ nǚ-sheng.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

ī,ǐ,ì	one	nán	male
nǚ	female	ǐ-k'uàr	together
shàng-hsüéh	go to school	t'īng-shuō	hearsay
yǔ-te	some	shém-me	what

B. Passive Vocabulary:

shìh	affair, matter	hsiǎng	wish, think
wèn	ask	shìh	be, are, is
nán-nǚ t'úng hsüéh	co-education	nán-tào---	you don't say---
kēn	with		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

chièn	c. for shìh, tūng-hsi etc.	nán-(hsüéh-) sheng	boy student
nǚ-(hsüéh-) sheng	girl student	tāng-ján-lou	of course
ts'úng-ch'ién	formerly	(tsài)--te shíh	hour when
tà-lù	mainland	chǐh	only
chiù-shih	is, that is		

Dialogue B

Li	hsièn-tsài t'ái-wān tōu shih nán-nǚ fēn hsiào.
Dean	wǒ ts'āi nán-nǚ fēn-hsiào chiù-shih nán-sheng pù kēn nǚ-sheng í-k'uàr shàng hsüéh.
Li	tuì-le.
Dean	nǐ lǎo-shih kào-sung wo, nǐ hsǐ-(huan) pù hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh?
Li	wǒ lǎo-shih kào-sung ni, nǐ k'ě piéh kēn piéh-jen shuō, wǒ p'à t'ā-men hsiào wo.
Dean	í-tìng pù shuō.
Li	wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh, nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh yǔ-ì-szu chí-le.
Dean	wǒ kěi ni chièh-shao í-wèi nǚ t'úng-hsüéh hǎo-pu-hao?
Li	hǎo-chí-le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

hsièn-tsài	now, now-a-day	kào-sung	tell
hsǐ-huan	like	t'ā-men	they, them
kēn	with	chièh-shao	introduce

B. Passive Vocabulary:

nán-nǚ fēn hsiào	non-educational	ts'āi	guess
tuì-pú-tui	is it correct	lǎo-shih	honestly
p'à	afraid of	hsiào	laugh

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

t'ái-wān	Taiwan	í-tìng	definitely
yǔ-ì-szu	interesting	yǔ-ì-szu-chí-le	extremely interesting

I. English Translation:

Dialogue A:

Li David, I have something I would like to ask you.

Dean Do not hesitate (don't be polite) ask me.

Li Are American school all co-educational?

Dean What do you mean by nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh?

Li nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh means boy students and girl students go to school together.

Dean Of course. Do you mean to say that Chinese boy students and girl students do not go to school together?

Li I heard that in the past on the mainland, there were some co-educational school, some boy schools, and some girl schools.

Dialogue B.

Li Even now in Taiwan boys and girls go to separate schools.

Dean I guess nán-nǚ-fēn-hsiào means that boy students and girl students don't go to school together.

Li That's right.

Dean Tell me honestly, do you like boys and girls in the same school?

Li I tell you honestly, but don't tell anybody. I am afraid people will laugh at me.

Dean I definitely will not tell.

Li I really do like coeducation. Coeducation is very interesting.

Dean How about introducting you to a girl student ?

Li Wonderful.

II. Pronunciation Drill (hs-, sh-, ch'-, ts',chü,hsü)

III. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ yǔ í-chièn-shih hsiǎng wèn-wen ni.
   wǒ yǔ í-chièn-shih hsiǎng kào-sung ni.
   wo yǔ i-chien-shih hsiǎng ch'ǐng-chiào ni.

2. nán-tào chūng-kuó nán-sheng pù-kēn nǚ-sheng í-k'uàr shàng-hsüéh ma?
   nán-tào chūng-kuó nán-sheng pù-kēn nü-sheng í-k'uar wár ma?
   nán-tào nǐ pù kēn nǐ mèi-mei í-k'uàr wár ma?

3. yǔ-te hsüéh-hsiào nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh, yǔ-te chǐh yǔ nán-sheng.
   yǔ-te jén hǎo-k'àn, yǔ-te jén pú hǎo-k'àn.
   yǔ-te jén kāo, yǔ-te jén pù-kāo.

4. hsièn-tsài t'ái-wān tōu-shih nán-nǚ-fēn-hsiào.
   hsièn-tsài wǒ-men tōu-shih t'úng-hsüéh.
   hsièn-tsài wǒ-men tōu-shih nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh.

5. nǐ lǎo-shih kào-sung wo, nǐ hsǐ-pu-hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsiào.
   nǐ lǎo-shih kao-sung wo, nǐ t'ǐng-pu-t'ǐng-te tǔng?
   nǐ lǎo-shih kào-sung wo, nǐ ài-pu-ài wo?

6. wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh.
   wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan mèi-mei.
   wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan ni.
   wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan nü t'úng-hsüéh.

IV. Answer the Question:

1. nǐ lǎo-shih kào-sung wo, nǐ hsǐ-pu-hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh?

   a. wǒ-chēn hsǐ-huan.
   b. wǒ kào-sung ni, nǐ k'ě piéh hsiào wo.
   c. wǒ kào-sung ni, nǐ k'ě piéh kēn piéh-jen shuō.

2. nán-tào chūng-kuo nán-nǚ pù í-k'uàr shàng-hsüéh ma?

   a. tāng-ján-lou.
   b. pù í-ting.

V. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. hsüéh chüéh	2. shāng chāng	3. hsiǎng chiǎng
4. fēn fān	5. hsiào chiào	6. chièh hsièh
7. ts'ūng ch'ūng	8. tǔng t'ǔng	9. hsǐ chǐ

VI. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ hsiǎng wèn ni í-chièn shìh.

2. pú yào k'è-chi, shém-me shìh?

3. nǐ lǎo-shih kào-sung wo, nǐ lái ma?

4. hsièn-tsài wǒ í-tìng lái.

VII. Stories:

1. lǐ huá-té wèn tīng tà-wéi měi-kuo-te chūng-hsüéh shìh-pu-shih tōu shih nán-nü t'úng-hsüéh. tà-wéi kào-sung t'a shìh-te. huá-té shuō ts'úng-ch'ién tsài chūng-kuó tà-lù-te shíh-hour, yǔ-te hsüéh-hsiào shih nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh, yǔ-te pú-shih.

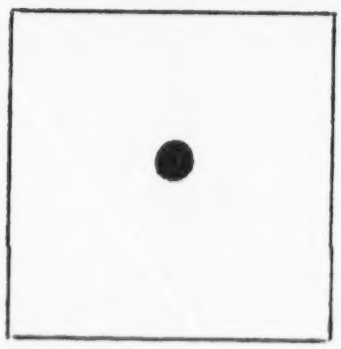
2. tà-wéi wèn huá-té t'ā hsǐ-pu-hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh. huá-té shuō, t'ā chēn hsǐ-huan. t'ā yào tà-wéi pú-yào kào-sung piéh-jen, t'ā p'à jén hsiào t'a.

Soon the Chinese found that it was not wnough just to draw pictures. There were ideas which they would like to record. Then they invented another way. They indicated each idea with a simple diagram which people can get easily by looking at it. These are called simple ideographs. For example, they drew one line for one, two lines for two and three lines for three. Of course, not every ideograph is so simple.

Test your imagination by matcning the following characters with the meaning:

1.

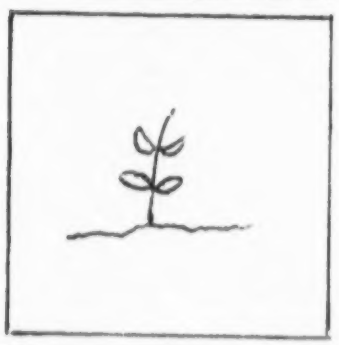
a hand holding a piece ofa. meat — (—)

2. 

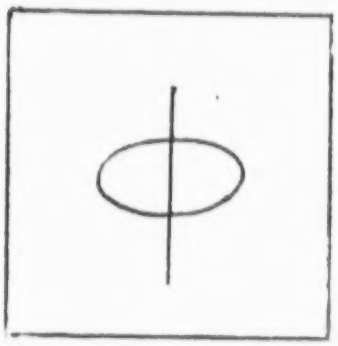
b. 有(有)

3.

c. 大(大)

4. 

d. 中(中)

5. 

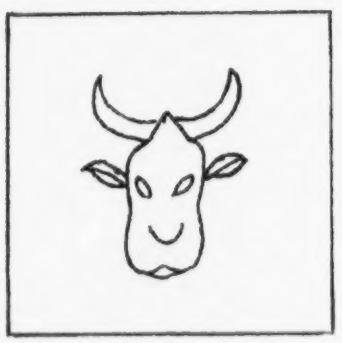
e. 生(生)

6.

man extending both arms

f. 上 (上)

Pictographs:

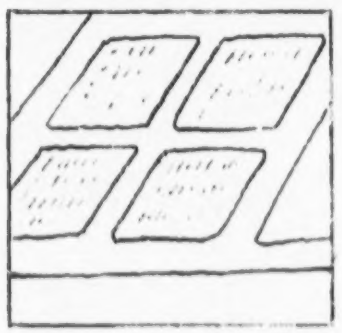
1. 

a. 力 (力)

2.

picture of muscle

b. 田 (田)

3. 

c. 女 (女)

4.

d. 牛 (牛)

Answers:

A.
1. b
2. a
3. f
4. e
5. d
6. c

B.
1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a

Practise these characters :

一 一 i,i,ì one

有 一 ナ 𠂇 𠂇 冇 有 有 yǔ nave

大 一 ナ 大 tà big, large, great

中 丨 冂 口 中 chung middle, center

生 ノ 𠂉 𠂉 牛 生 snēng grow, born

上 丨 卜 上 shèng up, above

力 フ 力 li strength, energy, force

田 丨 冂 冃 田 田 t'ién field

女 く 女 女 nǔ femal, girl, woman

牛 ノ 𠂉 𠂉 牛 niu cow

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by going the pronunciation and meaning of each character:
口田；手牛；人大；目有；

Lesson 4

Dialogue A

Li	chāng wéi-lién, chīn-t'ien chǐ-hào-le?
Johnson	chīn-t'ien pá-hào, nǐ kàn-má wèn?
Li	chīn-t'ien shíh-yüèh pá-hào, míng-t'ien shíh-yüèh chiǔ-hào, hòu-t'ien shíh-yüèh shíh-hào.
Johnson	shíh-yüèh shíh-hào yù tsěm-me-yàng?
Li	shíh-yüèh shíh-hào shih chūng-kuó-te kuó-ch'ìng.
Johnson	shém-me shih kuó-ch'ìng?
Li	kuó-ch'ìng a, kuó-ch'ìng chiù-shih í-ke kuó-chiā-te shēng-jih.
Johnson	nèm-me ch'í-yüèh szù-hào shih měi-kuó-te kuó-ch'ìng, shíh-yüèh shíh-hào shih chūng-kuo kuó-ch'ìng, tuì-pu-tuì?
Li	tuì. chūng-kuo kuó-ch'ìng yù chiào shuāng-shíh-chiéh.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

pā, pá	eight	yüèh	month, noon
chiù-shih	is nothing but	chīn-t'ien	today
kàn-má	do what? what for?	míng-t'ien	tomorrow
shém-me	what	chiào	call
tuì-pu-tuì	Is that correct	tuì	correct

B. Passive Vocabulary:

chǐ-hào	what day of the month	shíh-yüèh	October
chiǔ	nine	yù	then
ch'Ī, ch'í	seven	szù	four
hòu-t'ien	the day after tomorrow		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

wèn	ask	tsěm-me-yàng	so what
kuó-ch'ìng	National Day	kuó-chiā	country, nation
shēng-jih	birthday	chiéh	festival
shuāng-shíh-chiéh	Double Ten		

Dialogue B

Johnson	chūng-kuo kuó-ch'ìng nǐ-men tsěm-me ch'ìng-chu?
Li	tāng-ján k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì le.
Johnson	ch'ìng-chu-huì nǐ-men kàn má?
Li	hsiēn ch'àng-kūó-kōr, tsài-yu yěh-chiǎng, wán-le hái-yu yǘ-hsìng kēn ch'á-tiěn.
Johnson	shém-me shih yǘ-hsìng kēn ch'á-tiěn ne?
Li	yǘ-hsìng chiù-shih ch'àng-kēr, t'iào-wǔ, shém-me-te. ch'á-tiěn chiù-shih ch'á kēn tiěn-hsin. t'īng-shuō chūng-kuo-ch'éng k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì.
Johnson	shém-me shih chūng-kuo-ch'éng?
Li	chūng-kuo-ch'éng chiù-shih t'áng-jén-chiēh. nǐ-men chiào "China-town". wǒ-men ch'ü k'àn-k'an hǎo-pu-hǎo?
Johnson	hǎo-chí-le

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

k'āi-huì	hold a meeting	tāng-ján	of course
t'iào-wǔ	dance	ch'á	tea
k'àn-k'an	look around		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ch'ìng-chu	to celebrate	hsiēn	first
kuó-ch'ìng	National Day	ch'àng-kēr	sing
tsài	again; then		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

yěn-chiǎng	to make a speach	wán-le	after that is finished
hái-yu	there is still	tiěn-hsin	desert
ch'éng	town, city		

I. English Translation

Dialogue A:

Li Willian what is the date today?

Johnson Today is the eighth, why do you ask?

Li Today is October 8th, tomorrow is October 9th, day after tomorrow is October 10th.

Johnson What about October 10th?

Li October 10th is Chinese National Day.(like July 4th in America)

Johnson What is a National Day?

Li A National Day, national day is a country's birthday.

Johnson Then July 4th is America's National Day. October 10th is China's National Day, right?

Li Right, China's National Day is also called Double Ten (festival).

Dialogue B:

Johnson How do you people celebrate Chinese National Day?

Li Of course we having a celebration (meeting).

Johnson What do you do for the celebration?

Li First we sing our national anthem, then there are speaches, afterwards there is entertainment and refreshments.

Johnson What do you do for entertainment and refreshments?

Li Entertainment consists of singing, dancing, etc. Refreshment consists of tea and pastry. I understand that Chinatown has a celebration too.

Johnson What is a Chinatown?

Li chūng-kuó-ch'éng is also called t'áng-jén-chiēh(ty Cantonese). You call it Chinatown. Let's us go for a visit, all right?

Johnson Very good.

II. Pronunciation Drill: (ch-, k-, k'-, -ang, -ing, t'-, t-)

III. Pattern Practice:

1. chīn-t'ien chǐ-hào-le?
   hsièn-tsài chǐ-tiěn-le?
   chīn-t'ien lǐ-pài-chǐ-le?
   míng-t'ien chǐ-hào-le?

2. nǐ kàn-má wèn?
   nǐ kàn-má lái?
   nǐ kàn-má shuō?
   nǐ kàn-má pù-lái?

3. chīn-t'ien shíh-yüèh pá-hào, míng-t'ien shíh-yüèh chiǔ-hào,
   hòu-t'ien shíh-yüèh shíh-hào.
   chīn-t'ien lǐ-pài-èrh, míng-t'ien lǐ-pài-sān, hòu-t'ien lǐ-pài-szù.

4. shíh-yüèh shíh-hào shih chūng-kuo kuó-ch'ìng.
   pá-yüèh pá-hào shih wǒ-te shēng-jih.
   ch'í-yüèh wǔ-hào shih hsüéh-hsiào-te hsiào-ch'ìng.

5. ch'ìng-chu-huì nǐ-men kàn-má?
   shàng-k'è nǐ-men kàn-má?
   tsài k'è-t'áng-li nǐ-men kàn-má?
   míng-t'ien nǐ-men k'àn-má?
   lǐ-pài-t'ien nǐ-men kàn-má?

6. hsiēn ch'àng kuó-kēr, tsài yǔ yěn-chiǎng, wán-le hái-yu yú-hsìng.
   hsiēn t'īng yěn-chiǎng, tsài k'āi huì, wán-le hái-yu ch'á-tiěn.
   hsiēn nièn-shū, tsài k'àn hsì.

7. t'īng-shuō chūng-kuo ch'éng k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì.
   t'īng-shuō hsüéh-hsiào yào k'āi huì.
   t'īng-shuō měi-kuo jén hěn kāo.

IV. Answer the Question:

1. chīn-t'ien chǐ-hào-le?

   a. jàng wó lai k'àn-k'an.
   b. chīn-t'ien pá-hào, lǐ-pài wǔ.
   c. tsó-t'ien chiǔ-hào, chīn-t'ien chiù-shih shíh-hào le.

2. nǐ kàn-má wèn?

   a. wǒ pú-huì.

   nǐ kàn-má lái?

   a. lái k'àn-k'an ni.

   nǐ kàn-má pù-lái?

   wǒ yǔ shih.

3. kuó-ch'ìng nǐ-men tsěm-me ch'ìng-chu?

   a. k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì.
   b. wǒ-men pú ch'ìng-chu.

4. ch'ìng-chu-huì nǐ-men kàn-má?

   a. ch'àng-kēr, t'iào-wǔ a.

V. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. chǐ ch'ǐ	2. chīn ch'īn	3. szù shìh
4. kàn k'àn	5. ch'ìng ch'àng	6. yüèh yèh
7. tuì t'uì	8. kuó huó	9. chiéh ch'iéh

VI. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ pù-lái yù tsěm-me yàng?

2. nǐ pù-lái chiù méi-yu t'áng.

3. nǐ hsǐ-huan ch'àng-kēr ma?

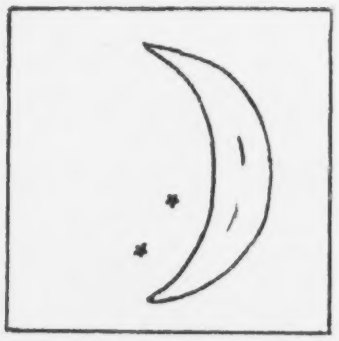
4. wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan, pú-kuò ch'àng -te pù-hǎo.

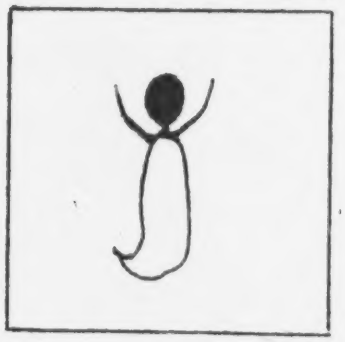
VII. Stories:

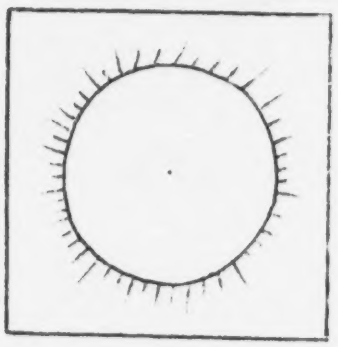
1. lǐ huá-té wèn chāng wéi-lién chīn-t'ien chǐ-hǎo-le. wéi-lién kào-sung t'a shih pá-hào. huá-té kào-sung wéi-lién, hòu-t'ien chiu shih chūng-kuo-te kuó-ch'ìng. yěh chiù-shih chūng-kuo-te shèng-jih.

2. lǐ huá-té shuō, kuó-ch'ìng yào k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì. yǔ yěn-chiǎng kēn yü-hsìng, ch'á-tiěn. t'ā hái t'īng-shuō chūng-kuo-ch'éng yào k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì. t'ā yào wéi-lién ǐ-k'uàr ch'ü k'àn-k'an.

Pictographs:

1. 

2. 

3. 

a. 子 (𠫓)

b. 日 (㊀)

c. 月 (冂)

Compound ideographs:

明　　日 + 月 = 明

好　　女 + 子 = 好

天　　一 + 大 = 天

These characters are very simple. It is easier to learn them as they are, than to trace their etymology.

了 十 八 九 又 的 七 四

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. a

Practise the following characters:

子 tzŭ boy, son

日 jìh sun, day

月 yüèh moon, month

明 míng bright

好 hǎo good, love to

天 t'iēn heaven, sky, day, weather

了 le, final particle indicating completed action etc.
liǎo, as in ch'ĭh-te-liǎo, liǎo-pu-té

十 shíh ten

八 pā, pá eight

九 chiŭ nine

又 yù also, again

的 te subordinating particle
as wŏ-te, hǎo-te

七 ch'ī, ch'i seven

四 szù four

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 大天；子了；日月；十七；目四；人八.

Lesson 5

Dialogue A:

Dean wàn-líng-chiéh k'uài tào-le. wǒ-men yào k'āi t'iào-wǔ-huì. nǐ lái hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Li hǎo a.

Dean piéh máng. lǐ huá-té, í-ke jén ch'ü pú t'ài hǎo.

Li nǐ wǒ kēn lǎo-chāng sān-ke jén ne?

Dean sān-ke jén yěh pú t'ài hǎo. tsuì hǎo í-nán ì-nǚ liǎng-ke jén.

Li nǐ ch'ǐng shéi ch'ü?

Dean lǎo-lǐ, nǐ t'ì wo ch'ǐng í-wèi shuō chūng-kuó-huà-te hsiǎo-chiěh, hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Li nà pù-nán, wǒ yǔ í-ke p'éng-yu, t'ā-te mèi--mei yěh tsài chūng-hsüéh nièn-shū.

Dean t'ā hǎo-k'àn pu hǎo-k'àn?

Li piéh tǎ-ch'à, wǒ ch'ü kēn t'a shuō. k'ě-shih shém-me shih wàn-líng-chiéh ya?

Dean wàn-líng-chiéh chiù-shih shíh-yüèh sān-shih-í hào. nèi-t'ien wǎn-shang sǒ-yu-te kuěi tōu ch'ū lai yào tūng-hsi ch'īh.

Vocabulaty

A. Active Vocabulary:

k'uài	(be)quick(ly)	jén	person, man, people
tào-le	has arrived	k'ě-shih	but
sān	three	wèi	c. for persons (polite)
sān-shih-ī	thirty-one	ch'ū-lai	come out

B. Passive Vocabulaty:

wàn-líng-chiéh	Halloween	liǎng-ke-jén	two people
hsiǎo-chiěh	Miss; younger lady	p'éng-yu	friend
ch'īh	eat	tūng-hsi	thing

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

tsuì-hǎo	(it's)best	t'ì	for
nà-pu-nán	that isn't difficult	tǎ-ch'à	interrupt
wǎn-shang	evening	sǒ-yu-te	all
kuěi	ghost		

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. a

Practise the following characters:

子 tzǔ boy, son

日 jìh sun, day

月 yüèh moon, month

明 míng bright

好 hǎo good, love to

天 t'iēn heaven, sky, day, weather

了 le, final particle indicating completed action etc.
liǎo, as in ch'Ih-te-liǎo, liǎo-pu-té

十 shíh ten

八 pā, pá eight

九 chiǔ nine

又 yù also, again

的 te subordinating particle
as wǒ-te, hǎo-te

七 ch'I, ch'i seven

四 szù four

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 大天；子了；日月；十七；目四；人八.

I. English Translation:

Dialogue A:

Dean Halloween is approching, We want to have a dancing party. Come and join us, okey?

Li Okey.

Dean Don't get excited, Walter, one person going alone is no fun.

Li You, I and Chang, there are three of us.

Dean Three of us is still not so much fun. The best way is to have a couple, a boy and a girl.

Li Whom are you going to invite?

Dean Walter, you ask a girl who speaks Chinese for me, all right?

Li That is not difficult. I have a friend. Her sister also goes to high school.

Dean Is she pretty or not?

Li Don't interrupt. I'll go talk with her. But what is Halloween?

Dean Halloween is October 31st. In evening of October 31st, all the ghost come out and ask for things to eat.

Dialogue B:

Dean The ghost of Halloween are children dressed in costumes. Whoever do not give them candies, they will give these people a bad time.

Li Do we go to ask for candies?

Dean We high school students don't do this sort of thing. We have dancing party. Everyone is dressed in strange costumes, nobody can guess who is who.

Li That is really fun. David, I think you should dress as a cow head(demon), I'll dress as a horse face(demon), what do you think?

Dean Speak softly, don't let others hear it, otherwise they will play tricks on us.

Li Tomorrow when they are not here, we will talk about it again.

II. Pronunciation Drill (-a, -ia, -ai, -an, -uan)

III. Pattern Practice:

1. wàn-ling-chiéh k'uài-tao-le, wǒ-men yào k'āi t'iào-wǔ-huì.
   kuó-ch'ìng k'uài-tào le, wǒ-men yào k'āi ch'ìng-chu-huì.

2. í-ke jén ch'ù pú t'ài hǎo.
   í-ke nǚ-jén ch'ü pú t'ài hǎo.
   nǐ ch'ù pú t'ài hǎo.
   nǐ shuō-te pú t'ài hǎo.

3. nǐ t'ì wo ch'ǐng í-wèi shuō chūng-kuó-huà-te hsiǎo-chiěh, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
   nǐ t'ì wo ch'ǐng nǐ-te mèi-mei, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
   nǐ t'ì wo ch'ǐng í-wèi hǎo-k'àn-te hsiǎo-chiěh, hǎo-pu-hǎo?

4. nèi-t'ien wǎn-shang sǒ-yu-te kuěi tōu ch'ū lai yào tūng-hsi ch'īh.
   nèi-t'ien wǎn-shang sǒ-yu-te jén tōu lái ch'ìng-chu.
   nèi-t'ien sǒ-yu-te t'úng-hsüéh tōu lái le.

5. wàn-ling-chiéh-te kuěi tōu shih hsiǎo-hár chuāng-te.
   chèi-ke hsüéh-hsiào-te hsüéh-sheng tōu shih nán-[illegible].
   nán-jén kēn nǚ-jén tōu shih jén.

6. wǒ-men yěh chǜ yào t'áng ma?
   wǒ-men yěh ch'ü k'āi-huì ma?
   wǒ-men yěh ch'ù tǎo-luàn ma?

7. wǒ-men pú kàn nèi-hsiēh le.
   wǒ-men nán-shēng pú kàn nèi-hsiēh le.
   wǒ-men hsüéh-sheng pú-kàn nèi-hsiēh le.

8. shéi yěh ts'āi pù-ch'ū shéi shih shéi.
   shéi yěh k'àn pù ch'ū shéi shih shéi.

IV. Answer the Question:

1. wǒ-men yào k'āi t'iào-wǔ-huì, nǐ lái hǎo-pu-hǎo?

   a. hǎo, wǒ t'iào-te pù hǎo.
   b. pù-hǎo, wǒ pù hsǐ-huan t'iào-wǔ.

2. wǒ-men yěh ch'ù yào t'áng ma?

   a. tāng-ján-lou.
   b. wǒ-men pú ch'ù yào t'áng, wǒ-men ch'ù yào ch'ién.

V. Dictation

Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. ch'à ch'ià	2. shă shuă	3. k'āi k'uāi
4. hsìn hsìng	4. luàn làn	6. kàn kuàn
7. sān suān	8. lăng liăng	9. lĭng liáng

VI. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nĭ lái wŏ-men ĭ-k'uàr t'iào-wŭ hăo ma?

2. hăo, wŏ hĕn k'uài chiù lái.

3. nán-jén tōu-shih nŭ-jén chuāng-te.

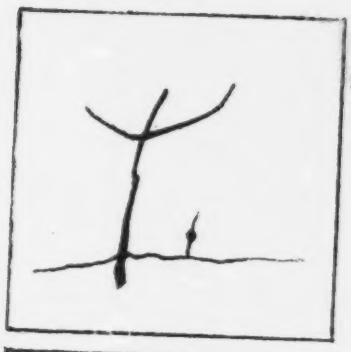
4. wŏ ts'āi pù ch'ū nĭ shih shéi.

VII. Stories:

1. tà-wéi kào-sung huá-té wàn-lĭng-chiéh-te kuĕi tōu-shih hsiăo-hár chuāng-te, pù kĕi t'ā-men t'áng ch'īh, t'ā-men chiù tăo-luàn. chūng-hsüéh-sheng pù chuāng kuĕi-le. t'ā-men k'āi t'iào-wĭ-huì. tà-chiā tōu chuāng-ch'éng pù-t'úng-te kuĕi.

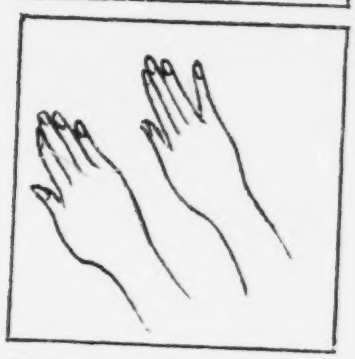
2. tà-wéi ch'ĭng huá-té ĭ-k'uàr ch'ù. hái-yào huá-té t'ì t'a ch'ing ĭ-wèi shuō chūng-kuo-huà-te hsiăo-chiĕh. tà-wéi kào-sung t'a, wán-lĭng-ch'éh chiù-shih kuĕi-te chiĕh-jih.

Idiographes:

1. 

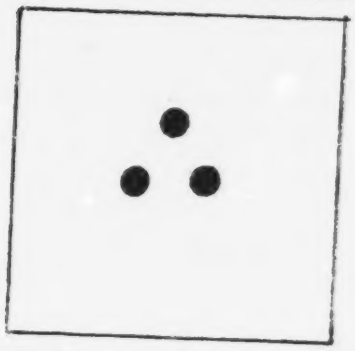
to exert one's powers 才 on the earth 土

a. 友(ㄚㄚ)

2. 

two right hands

b. 三(三)

3. 

c. 出(ㄔㄨ)

4.

d. 在土(ㄗㄞˋ土)

朋 月 + 月 = 朋

(朋 looks like two 月 but it is the picture of a bird which is pronounced p'éng. We borrowed it for its sound)

Learn these simple characters:

也 Primitively it meant an ancient untencil, either a funnel or a drinking vessel; borrowed for the conjunction, also.

他 人 + 也 = 他

Compound ideographes:

件 人 + 牛 = 件

男 田 + 力 = 男

Phonetic compound:

問 門 + 口 = 問

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a

Practise these following characters:

友 一 ナ 方 友 yǔ friend

三 一 二 三 sān three

出 丨 凵 屮 出 出 ch'ū out

在 一 ナ 才 𠂇 在 在 tsài at, in, on

朋 丿 月 月 月 刖 肌 朋 朋 p'éng, p'éng-yu friend

也 ㇆ 也 yěh also

他 丿 亻 仁 仲 他 t'ā he, him

件 丿 亻 仁 仁 件 chièn c. for things, clothes.

男 丨 冂 冂 田 男 男 nán male, man

問 丨 冂 冃 冃 門 門 門 門 問 問 問 wèn ask

Homework:

I. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 又友；在生；朋明；件牛；問門；

REVIEW

I. Classifiers:

A. pěn

1. ì-pěn shū
shíh-pěn shū
chǐ pěn shū?

2. ì-pen pǐ-chì-pěn
shíh-pěn pǐ-chì-pen
chǐ pěn pǐ-chi-pěn?

B. chāng

1. ì-chāng chǐh
shíh-chāng chǐh
chǐ-chāng chǐh?

2. ì-chāng ǐ-tzu
ì-chāng chō-tzu

C. chièn

1. í-chièn shìh
shíh-chièn shìh
chǐ-chièn shìh

2. í-chièn tūng-hsi
í-chièn hǎo tūng-hsi

D. chīh

1. í-chīh pǐ
chǐ-chīh pǐ?

E. kè

1. í-ke jén
í-ke p'éng-yu
í-ke t'úng-hsüéh
í-ke hsiǎo-hár

2. í-ke yüèh
chǐ-ke yüèh

3. í-ke lǐ-pài
chǐ-ke lǐ-pài?

4. í-ke ch'iú
í-ke lán-ch'iú
í-ke tsú-ch'iú

F. wèi (c. for persons but more polite)

1. í-wèi p'éng-yu
í-wèi t'úng-hsüéh
í-wèi hsiǎo-chiěh

II. Opposities:

A.

lái	ch'ù
nà(nèi)	chè(chèi)
nèi-hsiēh	chèi-hsiēh
nán	nǚ
hsièn-tsài	ts'úng-ch'ién
hsièn-tsài	ǐ-hòu
hsiēn	hòu
ch'ū-lai	chìn-ch'ü
kuěi	jén

B.

yǔ	méi-yu
yǔ-ì-szu	méi-ì-szu
yǔ-shih	méi-shih
yǔ-ch'ién	méi-ch'ién

C.

hsǐ-huan	pù hsǐ-huan
p'à	pú p'à
tuì	pú tuì
nán-	pù-nán
í-tìng	pù í-tìng

III. Useful Sentences:

1. wǒ kěi ni chièh-shao i-ke p'éng-yu.
2. piéh k'è-ch'i.
3. i-hòu hái těi ch'ǐng-chiao, ch'ing-chiao.
4. ch'ǐng nǐ tài wo ch'ù măi shū.
5. nà chēn hăo-chí-le.
6. wǒ hsiăng wèn ni i-ch'ièn shìh.
7. t'ǐng-shuō ts'úng-ch'ién shìh-te.
8. wǒ hsǐ-huan nán-nǚ t'úng-hsüéh.
9. chīn-t'ien chǐ-hào-le?
10. chīn-t'ien lǐ-pài-chǐ le?
11. shém-me shih kuó-ch'ing?
12. chèi-wèi hsiăo-chieh hěn hăo-k'an.

Group II

Lesson 1

Dialogue:

Chang "foot" chūng-kuo-huà shìh shém-me? "foot" chūng-kuo-huà tsěm-me shuō?

Li "foot" chūng-kuo-huà shìh "chiǎo".

Chang wǒ ch'ǐng ni k'àn chiǎo-ch'iú, hǎo-pu-hao?

Li chiǎo-ch'iú? wǒ pù chīh-tao nǐ shuō shém-me?

Chang wǒ yào shuō "foot-ball".

Li ha,ha, "foot-ball" shìh tsú-ch'iú, pú-shih chiǎo-ch'iú.

Chang nèm-me wǒ ch'ǐng ni k'àn tsú-ch'iú, hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Li hǎo-chi-le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

shìh	be, is, are	tsěm-me	how
nèm-me	that way, then		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

hǎo-pu-hǎo	okey? all right?	chīh-tao	understand, know

I. English Translation:

Change How do you say "foot" in Chinese?

Li "Foot" in Chinese is "chiăo".

Chang May I invite you to see "chiăo-ch'iú?"

Li "chiăo-ch'iú?" I don't know what you said.

Chang I mean "foot-ball".

Li Ha, ha, "foot-ball" is tsú-ch'iú, not chiăo-ch'iú.

Chang Then, may I invite you to see foot-ball?

Li Wonderful.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. "foot" chūng-kuo-huà shìh shém-me?
"entertainment" chūng-kuo-huà shìh shém-me?
"mother" chūng-kuo-huà shìh shém-me?

Re-write the above sentences according to the following pattern:

"foot" chūng-kuo-huà tsĕm-me shuō?

2. wŏ ch'ĭng ni k'àn tsú-ch'iú.
wŏ ch'ĭng ni k'àn t'iào-wŭ.
wŏ ch'ĭng ni k'àn hsì.

Re-write the above sentences according to the following patterns:

a. wŏ ch'ĭng ni ch'ù k'àn tsú-ch'iú.
b. wŏ ch'ĭng ni k'àn tsú-ch'iú ch'ü.

III. Answer the Question:

1. "entertainment" chūng-kuo-huà shìh shém-me?
chūng-kuo-huà "entertainment" shìh shém-me?

2. "entertainment" chūng-kuo-huà tsĕm-me shuō?
chūng-kuo-huà "entertainment" tsĕm-me shuō?

3. "mother" chūng-kuo-huà shìh shém-me?

4. wŏ ch'ĭng ni k'àn tsú-ch'iú, hăo-pu-hăo?
wŏ ch'ĭng ni k'àn tsú-ch'iú ch'ü, hăo-pu-hăo?
wŏ ch'ĭng ni ch'ü k'àn tsú-ch'iú, hăo-pu-hăo?

IV. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ yào shuō t'áng, k'ě-shih wǒ shuo-le t'āng.

2. nǐ chēn pèn, wǒ pú kào-sung ni le.

3. pà-pa yīng-wén tsěm-me shuō?

4. pà-pa yīng-wén shìh "father".

V. Story:

"foot-ball" chūng-kuo-huà chiào tsú-ch'iú. chāng wéi-lién yào ch'ǐng lǐ huá-tě ch'ù k'àn tsú-ch'iú, t'ā chīh-tao "ball" shìh ch'iú, pù chīh-tao "foot-ball" tsěm-me shuō. t'ā hsiǎng "foot" shih chiǎo, "ball" shih ch'iú, nèm-me"foot-ball"i-tìng shih chiǎo-ch'iú lou. k'ě-shih chūng-kuo-huà pú nèm-me shuō. chūng-kuo-huà "foot-ball" shìh tsú-ch'iú".

The explanations of some characters are so far away from the actual form it would not help you much to learn them. But these are very often used used. Now that you acquainted with the basic strokes of the characters it would not be difficult to learn the following individually.

足(足)

我 wǒ I, me

你 ni you

不 pú, pù no, not

足 tsú foot

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

Lesson 2

Dialogue:

Li t'īng-shuō tsú-ch'iú p'iào hěn kuèi. nǐ tsěm-me yǔ ch'ién ch'ǐng wo.

Change p'iào pú-shih wǒ mǎi-te. shìh wǒ pà-pa kěi wo-te.

Li t'ā wèi-shém-me pú ch'ù?

Change t'ā yǔ shìh, pù néng ch'ù.

Li wǒ yùn-ch'i chēn hǎo. tào měi-kuo ǐ-hòu hái méi k'àn-kuo tsú-ch'iú ne?

Change nǐ chīn-t'ien k'ě-i hǎo-hāor-te k'àn le. wǒ-men-te tsò-wei tsài tì sān-p'ái.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

ch'ù	go	yǔ-shìh	be busy
k'ě-i	can, may	tsài	at

B. Passive Vocabulary:

kuèi	expensive	tì	ordinal prefix
wèi-shém-me	why		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

p'iào	ticket	p'ái	row
yùn-ch'i chēn-hǎo	really lucky		

I. English Translation:

Li I hear foot-ball tickets are very expensive, how can you afford to take me?

Change I didn't buy the tickets. My father gave them to me.

Li Why doesn't he go?

Change He is busy. He can't go.

Li I am really lucky. I haven't seen a foot-ball game since coming to the United States.

Change Then you can really enjoy it today. Our seats are on the third row.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. t'īng-shuō tsú-ch'iú p'iào hěn kuèi.
   t'īng-shuō hsì-p'iào hěn kuài.
   t'īng-shuō měi-kuó-te shū hěh kuái.
   t'īng-shuō měi-kuó-te jén hěn kāo.

2. t'ā wèi-shém-me pú ch'ù?
   t'ā wèi-shém-me pù lái?
   t'ā wèi-shém-me pù néng ch'ù?
   t'ā wèi-shém-me pù néng lái?

3. t'ā yǔ-shih, pù néng ch'ù.
   t'ā yǔ-ping, pù néng ch'ù.
   t'ā méi-yǔ ch'ién, pù néng ch'ù.
   t'ā méi-yǔ p'iào, pu néng ch'ù.

4. wǒ yùn-ch'i chēn hǎo.
   wǒ yùn-ch'i chēn pù-hǎo.
   wǒ yùn-ch'i chēn-shih hǎo-chi-le.

5. wǒ-men-te tsò-wei tsài tì sān-p'ái.
   wǒ-men-te tsò-wèi tsài chèr.
   wǒ-men-te tsò-wei tsài hòu-p'ái.

III. Answer the Question:

1. nǐ tsěm-me yǔ ch'ién ch'ǐng wo k'àn tsú-ch'iú?
   nǐ tsěm-me yǔ ch'ién ch'ǐng wo k'àn hsì?
   nǐ tsěm-me yǔ ch'ién ch'ǐng wo ch'īh tūng-hsi?
   nǐ tsěm-me yǔ ch'ién mǎi p'iào?

   (Re-write the above questions according to the following pattern)

   nǐ nǎr lái-te ch'ién ch'ǐng wo k'àn tsú-ch'iú?

2. t'ā wèi-shém-me pú-ch'ù?
   t'ā wèi-shém-me pù-lái?

   (re-write the above questions according to the following patterns)

   a. wèi-shém-me t'ā pú ch'ù?
   b. wèi-shém-me t'ā pù lái?

IV. Home Work:

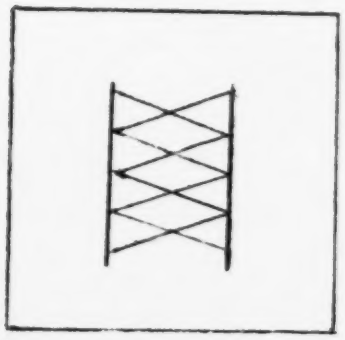
Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

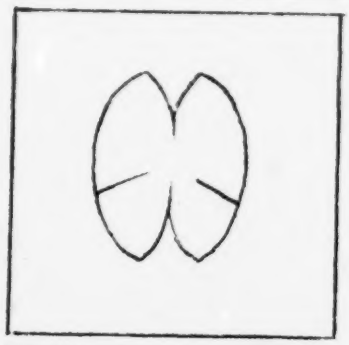
1. wǒ yùn-ch'i chēn hǎo.
2. chīn-t'ien nǐ ch'ǐng wo k'àn tsú-ch'iú, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
3. wǒ-men-te tsò-wèi tsài nǎr ne?
4. t'ā yǔ-shìh, méi-yu lái.

V. Story:

tsài t'ái-wān k'àn tsú-ch'iú pú-kuèi, k'ě-shih tsài měi-kuo k'àn tsú-ch'iú hěn kuěi. chāng wéi-lién yào ch'ǐng t'a k'àn tsú-ch'iú, t'ā pù chīh-tao wéi-lién tsěm-me yǔ ch'ién ch'ǐng t'a. wéi-lién kào-sung t'a, p'iào shìh t'ā pà-pa kěi t'ā-te. t'ā pà-pa yǔ-shìh,pù néng ch'ù. huá-tě-te yùn-ch'i chēn-hǎo.

Test your imagination by matching the following pictures with the characters:

1. 

2. 

3.

man stands on ground

4.

a. 羊 (羊)

b. 罒 (罒)

c. 貝 (貝)

d. 立 (立)

買　四 + 貝 = 買

位　人 + 立 = 位

美　羊 + 大 = 美

Answers:

1. d
2. a
3. b
4. c

Practise the following characters:

羊 yáng sheep

罒 wǎng net (now used only as a radical)

貝 pèi shell

立 lì (now used as a radical to stand and in compounds)

買 mai buy

位 tsò-wei seat c. for persons

美 mei beautiful, pretty

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 羊牛; 四四; 貝目.

Lesson 3

Dialogue

Change t'ái-wān yěh yǔ tsú-ch'iú ma?

Li yǔ-te. k'ě-shih wǒ-men-te tsú-ch'iú kēn nǐ-men-te soccer í-yàng.

Change soccer kēn tsú-ch'iú yǔ hěn-tō pù í-yàng-te kuēi-tsé, tuì ma?

Li tuì. ch'iú chiù pù í-yàng. soccer, ch'iú shih yüán-te.

Change měi-kuo-te tsú-ch'iú pú shih yüán-te, shih ----

Li hsiàng í-ke kǎn-lan.

Change nèm-me měi-kuo-te tsú-ch'iú chiù chiào kǎn-lan-ch'iú pa.

Li tuì, nǐ chēn ts'ūng-ming.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

hsiàng	look like	t'ái-wān	Taiwan
ma	final particle indicating question		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

í-yàng	same	kuēi-tsé	rules
ts'ūng-ming	intelligent, smart		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

yüán	round	kǎn-lan	olive

I. English Translation:

Chang	Do you also have foot-ball in Taiwan?
Li	Yes, wo do, but our foot-ball is the same as your soccer.
Chang	Foot-ball and soccer have many different rules, right?
Li	Right, even the balls are different. Soccer ball is round.
Chang	The American foot-ball ball is ----
Li	Like an olive.
Chang	Then American foot-ball is called olive-ball in Chinese, right?
Li	Right, you are quite smart.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. t'ái-wān yěh yǔ tsú-ch'iú ma?
   t'ái-wān yěh yǔ wàn-líng-chiéh ma?
   t'ái-wān yěh-yǔ kuó-ch'ìng ma?

2. wǒ-men-te tsú-ch'iú kēn nǐ-men-te soccer í-yàng.
   wǒ-men-te kǎn-lan ch'iú kēn nǐ-men-te tsú-ch'iú pù í-yàng.
   wǒ-men-te tsú-ch'iú kēn nǐ-men-te tsú-ch'iú pù í-yàng.
   wǒ-men-te tsú-ch'iú pù kēn nǐ-men-te tsú-ch'iú í-yàng.

3. soccer kēn tsú-ch'iú yǔ hěn-to pù í-yàng-te kuēi-tsé.
   tsú-ch'iú kēn lán-ch'iú yǔ hěn-tō pù í-yang-te kuēi-tsé.
   wǒ-men-te hsüéh-hsiào kēn ni-men-te hsüéh-hsiào yǔ hen-tō pù í-yang-te kuēi-tsé.

4. hsiàng í-ke kǎn-lan
   hsiàng í-ke wá-wa
   t'ā hsiàng í-ke ch'iú

5. nǐ chēn ts'ūng-ming
   nǐ chēn pèn

   nǐ chēn huì tǎo-luàn
   nǐ chēn huì huán-chià

   nǐ chēn néng ch'īh.
   nǐ chēn néng shuō.

III. Answer the Question:

1. **měi-kuo yéh-yǔ tsú-ch'iú ma?**
   měi-kuo yéh yǔ p'īng-p'āng ma?
   měi-kuo yéh yǔ lán-ch'iú ma?

2. nǐ yěh t'ī tsú-ch'iú ma
   nǐ yěh t'iào-wǔ ma?

3. nǐ huì tǎ lán-ch'iú ma?
   nǐ huì tǎ wǎng ch'iú ma?

IV. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nǐ chēn ts'ūng-míng, chiù-shih pú niàn-shū.

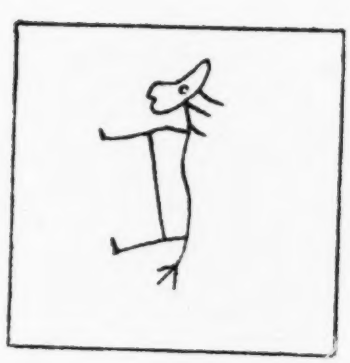
2. wǒ pú huì t'ī tsú-ch'iú.

3. k'ě-shih wǒ huì k'àn.

4. chè liǎng-ke ch'iú shih í-yàng-te.

V. Story:

t'ái-wān yěh-yu tsú-ch'iú, k'ě-shih t'ái-wān-te tsu-ch'iú kēn měi-kuó-te soccer í-yàng. měi-kuó-te tsú-ch'iú tsài t'ái-wēn chiao kǎn-lan-ch'iú. soccer kēn tsú-ch'iú yǔ hěn-tō kuēi-tsé tōu pù í-yàng. k'ě-shih soccer kēn tsú-ch'iú tōu hěn hǎo-wár.



馬（馬）

嗎　口 + 馬 = 嗎

多　夕 + 夕 = 多

吋　口 + 寸 = 吋

台

是　日 + 正 = 是

Practise the following characters:

馬 mǎ horse

嗎

多 tō many, much

叫 chiào to call

台 t'ái a terrace
also in t'ái-wān

是 shìh to be, yes

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 是足；多朋；

Lesson 4

Dialogue

Change ch'iú-sài mă-shàng chiù yào k'āi-shih-le. nĭ hsī-wàng nă í-tuì yíng?

Li tāng-ján hsī-wàng wŏ-men chèi tuì yíng le.

Change chiā-yú, chiā-yú, ai, chēn k'ĕ- hsī.

Li nĭ-k'àn, nèi-ke ch'iú-yüán pào-che ch'iú p'ăo, t'ā fàn-kuēi le.

Change měi-kuó-te tsú-ch'iú shìh k'ĕ-ĭ yùng shŏu-te.

Li měi-kuó-te tsú-ch'iú chēn fŭ-tsá.

Change nĭ tŭng-le ĭ-hòu chiù huì hsĭ-huan-le.

Li yĕh-hsŭ pa.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

ch'iú-sài	ball game	k'āi-shih	start, begin
tuì	a team	pào	hold in the arms

B. Passive Vocabulary:

mă-shàng	at once, immediately		
yíng	win	k'ĕ-hsī	sorry
ch'iú-yüán	(ball) player in a team		
fàn-kuēi	to offend against the rule		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

hsī-wàng	hope	chiā-yú	come on(add oil)
fŭ-tsá	complicate	yĕh-hsŭ	may be

I. English Translation:

Chang: The game will start pretty soon, which team do you wish to win?

Li Of course I hope our team will win.

Chang Come on, come on, (lit. add oil) ai, that's too bad. (lit. pity)

Li Look, that player carries the ball and run. That is against the rule.

Chang One can use hands in American foot-ball games.

Li American foot-ball is really complicated.

Chang If you understand it, you will like it.

Li maybe

II. Pattern Practice:

1. ch'iú-sài mǎ-shang chiù yào k'āi-shih-le.
   ch'iú-sài mǎ-shang chiù yào wán-le.
   hsì mǎ-shang chiù yào k'āi-shih le.

2. nèi-ke ch'iú-yüán pào-che ch'iú p'ǎo.
   nèi-ke jén pào-che tūng-hsi p'ǎo.
   nèi-ke hsüéh-sheng pào-che shū p'ǎo.

3. měi-kuó-te tsú-ch'iú chēn fǔ-tsá.
   měi-kuó-te hsüéh-hsiào kuēi-tsé chēn fǔ-tsá.
   chūng-kuó-hua chēn fǔ-tsá.

4. nǐ tǔng-le ǐ-hòu chiù huì hsǐ-huan le.
   nǐ huì-le ǐ-hòu chiù huì hsǐ-huan le
   nǐ huì shuō-le ǐ-hòu chiù huì hsǐ-huan le.

III. Answer the Question:

1. nǐ hsǐ-wàng něi tuì ying?

2. nǐ ts'āi něi tuì huì ying?

3. nǐ k'àn wǒ-men chèi tuì huì ying ma?

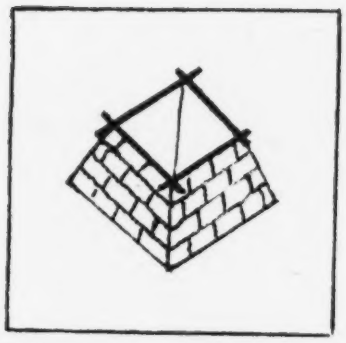
IV. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. yěh-hsǔ nǐ pú huì, nǐ chìù pù hsǐ-huan.
2. chiā-yú, chiā-yú, ai, t'ā chēn pèn.
3. t'ài-hǎo-le, wǒ-men yíng-le.
4. wǒ-men ch'ü ch'ìng-chu, ch'ìng-chu.

V. Story:

ch'iú-sài k'uài yào k'āi-shih-le. t'ā-men tōu hsī-wang t'ā-men nèi tuì néng-ying. huá-té k'àn-chièn í-ke ch'iú-yüán pào-che ch'iú p'ǎo, t'ā shuō nèi-ke ch'iú-yüán fàn-kuēi-le. wéi-lién kào-sung t'a, měi-kuó-te tsú-ch'iú k'ě-ǐ yùng shǒu-te. huá-té shuō měi-kuó-te tsú-ch'iú chēn fǔ-tsá.

1. 

2.

a. 西(覀)

b. 井(井)

開　門 + 井 = 開

要　西 + 女 = 要

加　力 + 口 = 加

始　女 + 台 = 始

包

抱　手(扌) + 包 = 抱

跑　足(⻊) + 包 = 跑

Answers:

1. b
2. a

Practise the following characters:

西 一 丆 丙 丙 西 西 hsī west

井 一 二 丰 井 ching well

開 ㄱ ㄱ ㅋ 門 門 門 門 門 門 門 開 k'āi open

要 一 丆 丙 丙 西 西 要 要 要 yào want, order

加 フ 力 加 加 加 chiā add

始 ㄑ 女 女 女 女 女 始 始 始 shih begin

包 ㇔ 勹 勻 匀 包 pāo wrap up

抱 一 扌 扌 扌 扌 扚 抅 抱 抱 pào enhold, enbrace carry in the arms

跑 丶 ㅁ ㅁ 早 早 足 足 趾 趵 趵 跑 跑 p'ǎo run

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 西 四

Lesson 5

Dialogue

Chang	chēn k'ĕ-hsĭ wŏ-men-te ch'iú-tuì shū-le.
Li	hăo hsiàng nèi tuì ch'iú-yüán-te shēn-t'ĭ pĭ wŏ-men chèi-tuì-te chuàng.
Chang	wŏ k'àn ch'à-pu-tō, ch'iú-yüán p'íng-chün t'ĭ-chùng tōu-tsài ì-păi ch'ī-shih-wŭ pàng ĭ-shàng.
Li	t'ā-men ī-fu nèm-me tà, shih yào păo-hù t'ā-men-te shēn-t'ĭ, tuì ma?
Chang	tuì. wŏ-te săng-tzu tōu chiào yă-le.
Li	wŏ-men ch'ù hē ì-tiĕn shuĭ pa.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

k'ĕ-hsĭ	sorry	shū	lose
ĭ-shàng	above	ī-fu	clothes
ch'iú-yüán	(ball) player in a team		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

hăo-hsiàng	it seems	pĭ	compare(to)
ch'à-pu-tō	almost	pàng	pound
păo-hù	protect	hē	drink

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

shēn-t'ĭ	body, health	p'ing-chün	average
t'ĭ-chùng	body weight	săng-tzu	throat
săng-tzu yă-le	hoarse		

I. **English Translation:**

Chang — It is too bad our team lost.

Li — It seems like the players of their team are stronger than ours.

Chang — They seem about the same to me. The average weight of each player is probably above one-hundred seventy-five pounds.

Li — Their clothes are so large for protecting themselves, isn't it?

Change — Right. My throat is hoarse from shouting.

Li — let's go and have some water.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. chēn k'ě-hsī wǒ-men-te ch'iú-tuì shū-le.
   chēn k'ě-hsī wǒ-men pù néng ch'ǜ.
   chēn k'ě-hsī nǐ pù néng lái.
   chēn k'ě-hsī wǒ-men-te hsüéh-hsiào shū-le

2. hǎo-hsiàng nèi-tuì ch'iú-yüán-te shēn-t'ǐ pǐ wǒ-men chèi-tuì-te chuàng.
   hǎo-hsiàng nèi-ke hsüéh-hsiào-te hsüéh-sheng pǐ wǒ-men chèi-ke hsüéh-hsiào-te tō.
   hǎo-hsiàng nǚ-sheng pǐ nán-sheng ts'ūng-ming.
   hǎo-hsiàng nán-jén pǐ nǚ-jén chuàng.

3. wǒ-te sǎng-tzu tōu chiào yǎ-le.
   wǒ-te shǒu tōu tǎ lèi le.
   wǒ-te chiǎo tōu t'iào lèi le.

4. wǒ-men ch'ǜ hē ì-tiěn shuǐ pa.
   wǒ-men ch'ǜ k'àn hsì pa.
   wǒ-men ch'ü ch'īh tūng-hsi pa.

III. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. chēn k'ě-hsī wǒ-men-te ch'iú-tuì shū-le.

2. hǎo-hsiàng liǎng-tuì ch'iú-yüán-te shēn-t'ǐ tōu ch'à-pu-tō.

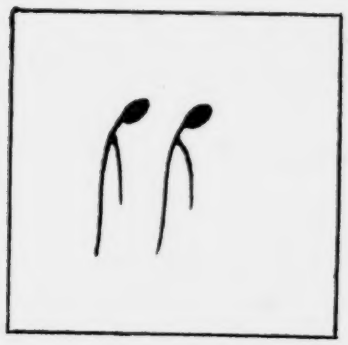
3. wǒ yào ch'ǜ hē ì-tiěn shuǐ.

4. wǒ k'àn tōu ch'à-pu-tō.

IV. Story:

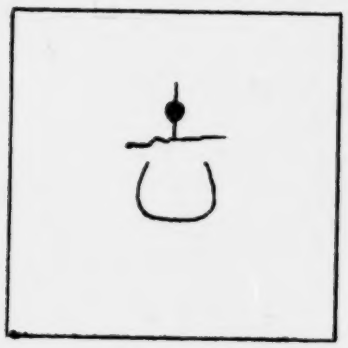
ch'iú-sài wán-le, t'ā-men-te ch'iú-tuì shū-le. huá--té shuō, nèi-tuì ch'iú-yüán-te shēn-t'ǐ chuàng. wéi-lién shuō ch'à-pu-tō. ch'iú-yüán-te shēn-t'ǐ tōu hěn chuàng. ch'iú-yüán-te ī-fu hěn tà, shìh yào pǎo-hù shēn-t'ǐ. k'àn-wán-le ch'iú-sài, t'ā-men-te sǎng-tzu yěh chiào yǎ-le.

Test your imagination by matching tne following pictures with the characters:

1. 

two men standing together as if comparing height

a. 去 (去)

2. 

to remove the 土 from an empty vessel.

b. 匕匕 (卅卅)

員 口 + 貝 = 員

言

這 言 + 辶(辶) = 這

那

Answers:

1. b
2. a

Practise the following characters:

去 一 十 土 去 去 ch'ü go

比 - 上 比 比 pǐ compare (to)

員 丨 冂 口 尸 吕 吕 貝 貝 員 員 yuán offical, member

言 丶 亠 亠 言 言 言 言 yén speech; word

這 丶 亠 亠 言 言 言 言 訁 訁 訁 這 這 chè chèi this

那 フ 刁 习 习 那 那 那 那 nà, nèi that

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 去生；比多；員買.

Review

I. A. Give five answers to each of the following questions:

1. chè shih shém-me?
   chè shih _____.

   (ch'iú, ch'á, chō-tzu, mén, pǐ, shǒu, shū)

2. chèi-ke shih shém-me?
   chèi-ke shih _____.

   (í-ke jén, ì-chīh mǎ, í-ke nán-jén, í-ke nǚ-sheng, í-pāo t'áng
   í-ke yīng-wén tzù)

3. nà shih shém-me?
   nà shih _____.

4. nèi-ke shih shém-me?
   nèi-ke shih _____.

(Answer No. 3, 4, according to No. 1, 2)

B. Answer the following questions:

1. nǐ wèi-shem-me pú ch'ǜ?

   wǒ yǔ-shìh, pù néng ch'ǜ.
   wǒ yào niàn-shū, pù néng ch'ǜ.

   (t'ài-lèi, méi-yu p'iào, hsiěh-tzu, shàng-k'è, tǎ-ch'iú)

2. t'ā wèi-shém-me pù lái?

   t'ā yǔ shìh, pù néng lái.
   t'ā yào niàn-shū, pù néng lái.

   (answer it by using the words in No. 1)

3. měi-kuó-jén hsǐ-huan tǎ shém-me ch'iú?

   měi-kuó-jén hsǐ-huan tǎ lán-ch'iú.

   (wǎng-ch'iú, lěi-ch'iú, p'īng-p'āng-ch'iú etc.)

II. Make five sentences according to the following pattern, be sure to begin each sentence with "t'īng-shuō", "chēn-k'ě-hsī" or "wèi-shém-me".

Ex. t'īng-shuō tsú-ch'iú p'iào hěn kuèi.

Ex. chēn k'ě-hsī, nǐ pù néng lái.

Ex. wèi-shém-me t'ā pù lái.

III. Useful Sentences:

1. hǎo-chí-le.
2. yěh-hsǔ pa.
3. tuì-le.
4. pú-tuì.
5. nǐ lái, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
6. yùn-ch'i hǎo.
7. wǒ pù chīh-tao nǐ shuō shém-me?
8. k'āi-shǐh shàng-k'è le.
9. wǒ pù tǔng, ch'ǐng ni tsài shuō ì-pièn.
10. wǒ chēn hsǐ-huan t'ī tsú-ch'iú.
11. "ball" chūng-wén shìh shém-me?
12. "ball-game" chūng-kuo huà tsěm-me shuō?

Group III

Lesson 1

Dialogue

Dean lǐ huá-té, ch'ūn-chì wǔ-huì k'uài tào-le. nǐ hsiǎng ch'ǐng nèi-wèi hsiǎo-chieh ne?

Li wǒ pù hsiǎng ts'ān-chiā le. wǒ shéi tōu pù hsiǎng ch'ǐng.

Dean pù ts'ān-chiā ! wèi-shém-me?

Li wǒ pú-huì k'āi-ch'ē, tsěm-me ch'ü ch'ǐng hsiǎo-chieh ne?

Dean nà pù-nán. wǒ chiāo ni k'āi-ch'ē, hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Li chēn-te ! nǐ nǎr lái-te ch'ē ne?

Dean wǒ k'ě-i kēn wǒ- pà-pa chièh a.

Li nà pù hǎo pa. t'ā-te ch'ē t'ài hsīn-le. wǒ p'à pǎ t'ā-te ch'ē kěi p'èng-huài-le.

Dean nà chiù yùng wǒ mā-ma-te chiù ch'ē pa.

Li hǎo-chí-le. tīng-tà-wéi, chēn hsieh-hsieh ni le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

hsiǎo-chieh	Miss, lady	hsiǎng	wish
hsīn	new	p'à	afraid
hsièh-hsieh-ni	thank you		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ts'ān-chiā	join in, participate		
ch'ē	a car	k'āi-ch'ē	drive a car
chiāo	teach	chiù	old

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

ch'ūn-chì	spring season	chièh	borrow, lend
p'èng-huài	break by collision, to smash		

I. English Translation:

Dean Hi, Walter, the Spring Ball will be here soon, which girl are you going to date?

Li I don't want to participate. I don't want to ask anybody.

Dean You won't participate, why?

Li How can I ask any girl when I don't know how to drive.

Dean That's not difficult. Let me teach you how to drive, all right?

Li You mean it? But where can you get a car?

Dean I can borrow one from my father.

Li That's not good, his car is pretty new, and I am afraid I might put some dent on it.

Dean Then we can use my mother's old car.

Li Wonderful, Dean, thank you very much.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. nǐ hsiǎng ch'ǐng něi wèi hsiǎo-chieh ne?
   nǐ hsiǎng ch'ǐng něi-wèi t'úng-hsüéh ne?
   nǐ hsiǎng ch'ǐng něi-wèi p'éng-yu ne?

2. wǒ pù hsiǎng ts'ān-chiā le.
   wǒ pù hsiǎng tǎ-ch'iú le.
   wǒ pù hsiǎng k'àn hsì le.
   wǒ pù hsiǎng ch'àng-ker le.
   wǒ pù hsiǎng t'iào-wǔ le.

3. wǒ shéi tōu pù hsiǎng ch'ǐng.
   wǒ nǎr tōu pù hsiǎng ch'ù.
   wǒ shém-me tōu pù hsiǎng k'àn.

4. wǒ pú-huì k'āi-ch'ē, tsěm-me ch'ü ch'ǐng hsiǎo-chieh ne?
   wǒ pú-huì shuō chūng-kuo-huà, tsem-me tào chūng-kuo ch'ǔ ne?
   wǒ pú-huì t'iào-wǔ, tsěm-me ch'ü ts'ān-chiā wǔ-huì ne?

5. wǒ chiāo ni k'āi-ch'ē, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
   wǒ chiāo ni t'iào-wǔ, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
   wǒ chiāo ni ch'àng-ker, hǎo-pu-hǎo?
   wo chiāo ni tǎ-ch'iú, hao-pu-hǎo?

6. wǒ k'ě-i kēn wǒ pà-pa chièh a.
   wǒ k'ě-i kēn wǒ pà-pa hsüéh a.
   wǒ k'ě-í kēn wǒ kē-ke chieh a.
   wǒ k'ě-ǐ kēn wǒ mā-ma shuō a.

III. Answer the Question:

1. nǐ hsiǎng ch'ǐng nèi-wèi hsiǎo-chieh ne?

   a. wǒ hsiǎng ch'ǐng nèi wèi hsīn-lái-te hsiǎo-chieh.
   b. wǒ hsiǎng ch'ǐng nèi wèi tsuì-kāo-te hsiǎo-chieh.

2. wǒ pú-huì k'āi-ch'ē, tsěm-me ch'ü ch'ǐng hsiǎo-chieh ne?

   a. nà-pu-nán. wǒ kě-i kēn ni í-k'uàr ch'ü.
   b. nà-pu-nán, wǒ k'ě-i chiāo ni.

IV. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ k'ě-i pù k'ě-i ch'ǐng ni t'iào-wǔ?

2. hsièh-hsieh ni, wǒ t'iào-te pù hǎo.

3. nà pù-nán, wǒ chiāo ni pa!

4. nǐ chēn shih wǒ-te hǎo p'éng-yu.

V. Story:

lǐ huá-té pù hsiǎng ts'ān-chiā ch'ūn-chì wǔ-huì. t'ā pú-huì k'āi-ch'ē, pù néng ch'ü ch'ǐng hsiǎo-chieh, tà-wéi chiāo t'a. t'ā-men pù yùng tà-wéi pà-pa-te hsiīn ch'ē. p'à pa hsīn-ch'ē kěi p'èng-kuài le. t'ā-men yùng t'ā mā-ma-te chiù ch'ē.

巴

吧　　口 + 巴 = 吧

爸　　父 + 巴 = 爸

把　　手 + 巴 = 把

太　　大 + 丶 = 太

車　　axle 丨, two wheels 二, body ⊖

來

Practise the follwoing characters:

巴　　フ ㄗ 巴 巴　　pā

吧　　丨 口 口 吖 吧 吧 吧　　pa　final particle

爸　　丿 八 父 父 爷 爷 爸 爸　　pà　papa

把　　一 扌 扌 扌 扣 扣 把　　pǎ　take, classifier for chair
pre-transitive marker

太　　一 ナ 大 太　　t'ài　too　t'ài-t'ai　wife, Mrs.

車　　一 厂 冂 冋 自 車 車　　ch'ē　vehecle

來　　一 厂 ㄗ 冂 ㄨ 来 来 來　　lái　come

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 把抱；太大；車男.

Lesson 2

Dialogue:

Li	tīng-tà-wéi, wǒ-men shém-me shíh-hòur k'āi-shǐh liàn-ch'ē ne?
Dean	nǐ yào hsiēn ch'ü k'ǎo í-ke hsüéh-ch'ē chíh-chào.
Li	hsüéh-ch'ē chíh-chào? k'ǎo-hsieh shém-me ne, nán-pu-nán?
Dean	pù nán, chǐh-yào k'ǎo ì-hsiēh p'ǔ-t'ūng-te chiāo-t'ūng kuēi-tsé.
Li	chiāo-t'ūng kuēi-tsé?
Dean	hǎo-hsiàng húng-tēng yào t'íng-chǐh, lǜ-tēng k'ě-i ch'ién-chìn.
Li	chèi-hsiēh wǒ tōu chīh-tao le.
Dean	hái-yu tǎ hsìn-hào ne, hsiàng tsǒ chuǎn yào tsǒu nèi-hsièn, tsěm-me huàn-hsièn, shém-me-te.
Li	nǐ yǔ-mei-yu chiāo-t'ūng kuēi-tsé-te shū, chièh-kěi wo k'àn-k'an.
Dean	yǔ, tsài-chèr. nǐ chīn-t'ien wǎn-shang k'àn-k'an, míng-t'ien chiù k'ě-i ch'ü k'ǎo le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

shíh-hòur	time	k'ǎo	to take a test, to test
hsiēn	first	liàn-ch'ē	practise how to drive a car
hsiàng	toward	wǎn-shang	evening
chièh	borrow, lend	chǐh	only

B. Passive Vocabulary:

p'ǔ-t'ūng	common	chiāo-t'ūng	traffic
t'íng-chǐh	stop	ch'ién-chìn	go forward, proceed
hsìn-hào	signal	tsǒ	left
nán-pu-nán	is it difficult		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

hsüéh-ch'ē chíh-chào	learner's permit		
lǜ	green	hsièn	lane
nèi-hsien	inside lane	huàn-hsien	change lane
chuǎn	to turn		

I. English Translation:

Li David, when do we start to learn to drive?

Dean You must first take a test to get a learner's permit.

Li Learner's permit? What do they ask you in the test, is it difficult?

Dean No. They just test your common sense about traffic rules.

Li Traffice rules?

Dean For example, red light means to stop; green light means to proceed.

Li I know all about these.

Dean They also include signaling, turn left on the inside lane and how to change lane, and so on.

Li Do you have a book on traffic rules to lend me, then I can look it over.

Dean Yes, I do, here. You look it over to-night, then you can take the test tomorrow.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ-men shém-me shíh-hòur k'āi-shǐh lièn-ch'ē ne?
   wǒ-men shém-me shíh-hòur k'āi-shǐh shàng-k'è ne?
   wǒ-men shém-me shíh-hòur k'āi-shǐh k'āi-huì ne?

2. chǐh-yào k'ǎo ì-hsiēh p'ǔ-t'ūng-te chiāo-t'ūng kuēi-tsé.
   chǐh-yào k'ǎo ì-hsiēh p'ǔ-t'ūng-te tzù.
   chǐh-yào k'ǎo ì-hsiēh p'ǔ-t'ūng-te tūng-hsi.

3. nǐ yǔ-méi-yu chiāo-t'ūng kuēi-tsé-te shū chièh kěi wo k'àn-k'an.
   nǐ yǔ-méi-yu pǐ, chièh kěi wo hsiěh-hsieh.
   nǐ yǔ-méi-yu lán-ch'iú, chièh-kéi wo tǎ-ta.

4. nǐ chīn-t'ien wǎn-shang k'àn-k'an, míng-t'ien chiù k'é-i ch'ü k'ǎo le.
   nǐ chīn-t'ien hsüéh-hsüeh, mínt-t'ien chiu k'é-i ch'ü k'ǎo le.
   nǐ chīn-t'ien hsüéh-hsüeh, míng-t'ien chiù k'é-i ch'ü t'iào le.
   nǐ chīn-t'ien nièn-shū, míng-t'ien chiù k'é-i ch'ü wár le.

III. Answer the Question:

1. wǒ-men shém-me shíh-hòur k'āi-shǐh liàn-ch'ē ne?

   a. hsiàn-tsài hǎo-pu-hǎo.
   b. míng-t'ien pa!
   c. mǎ-shàng chiù liàn pa.

IV. Home Work

Here is a puzzle to you to solve at home:

1. wǒ-men míng-t'ien chiù k'āi-shǐh shàng-k'è le.

2. míng-t'ien yào k'ǎo-hsiēh shém-me ne?

3. nǐ huì huàn-hsiàn ma?

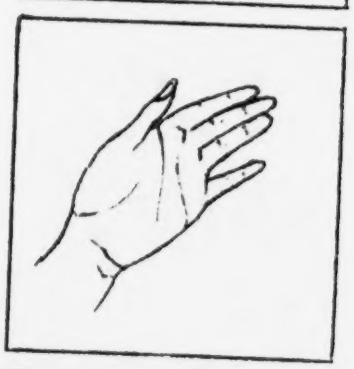
4. pǎ nǐ-te shū chièh kěi wo k'àn-k'an.

V. Story:

tsài měi-kuó, hsüéh k'āi-ch'ē í-ch'ién, hái-těi hsiēn k'ǎo í-ke hsüéh-ch'ē chíh-chào. k'ǎo-te shìh í-hsiēh p'ǔ-t'ūng-te chiāo-t'ūng kuēi-tsé. hsiàng húng-tēng yào t'íng-chǐh, lù--tēng k'ě-i tsǒu, tsěm-me huan-hsiàn, shém-me-te.

Test your imagination by matching the following pictures with the characters:

1.

2. 

3.

a. 止 (屮)

b. 丁 (丁)

c. 左 (𠂇)

先

可　　丁 + 口 = 可

打　　手 + 丁 = 打

只　　八 + 口 = 只

知　　矢 + 口 = 知

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. a

Practise the following characters:

先 ノ 𠂉 𠂉 生 先 hsien before

止 丨 卜 止 止 chih , t'ing-chih stop

丁 一 丁 tīng nail, surname

左 一 ナ 𠂇 左 左 tsǒ left

可 一 丆 丆 可 可 k'ě, k'ě-i may, can

打 一 扌 扌 打 打 tǎ strike, beat

只 丨 口 口 只 只 chih only

知 ノ 𠂉 𠂉 矢 矢 知 知 知 chīh know

Homework:

Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 只足；知加；左在；丁十

Lesson 3

Dialogue:

Dean kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ nǐ t'ūng-kuò-le pǐ-shìh.

Li méi hsiǎng-tao wǒ chǐ-ké-le. wǒ hǎo chǐn-chāng a.

Dean hsiàn-tsài jàng wo hsiēn kào-sung ni chǐ-yàng ch'ē-shang chùng-yào-te tūng-hsi.

Li wǒ chīh-tao chè-shih fāng-hsiàng-P'án, chè-shih shā-ch'ē, pěi-p'íng-jén kuǎn t'a chiào chá.

Dean tuì-le. chè-shih hsìn-hào-tēng, chè-shìh yú-mén.

Li wǒ tōu chīh-tao-le. jàng wo lái k'āi pa.

Dean piéh-máng, k'āi-ch'ē yào fēi-ch'áng-te hsiǎo-hsīn, fēi-ch'áng-te chù-ì. nǐ yào hǎo-hāor-te chì-chu.

Li shìh-te. lǎo-shīh.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

kūng-hsǐ	congraduations	pǐ-shìh	written test
chùng-yào	important	tūng-hsi	things
shìh-te	yes.	piéh-máng	don't hurry

B. Passive Vocabulary:

t'ūng-kuò	pass, go through	chǐ-ké	up to the standard, pass
chǐn-chāng	nervous		
jàng	let	fēi-ch'áng	unusual(ly)
hsiǎo-hsīn	careful	chù-ì	attentive, pay attention to
lǎo-shīh	teacher		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

fāng-hsiàng-p'án	steering wheel	shā-ch'ē	brake
		chá	brake
yú-mén	gas peddle, accelerator		
chì-chu	remember	pěi píng	peking
kuǎn t'a chiào--	call him ---		

I. English Translation:

Dean	Congraduations, you pass the written test.
Li	I didn't think I could pass; I was very nervous.
Dean	Now let me tell you some important things about the car.
Li	I know this is the steering wheel and this is the brake. The people in Peking call it chá.
Dean	Right, this is the light signal, and this is the gas peddle.
Li	I already know about all these. Let me drive.
Dean	Take it easy, when you drive you should be very careful. You should pay close attention and remember.
Li	Yes, teacher.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ nǐ t'ūng-kuò-le pǐ-shìh.
   kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ nǐ chǐ-ké le.
   kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ nǐ k'ǎo tì-ǐ.

2. jàng wo hsiēn kào-sung ni chǐ-yàng ch'ē-shang chùng-yào-te tūng-hsi.
   jàng wo hsiēn kào-sung ni ì-hsiēh chùng-yào-te kuēi-tsé.
   jàng wo hsiēn kao-sung ni ǐ-chièn shìh.

3. wǒ tōu chīh-tào le.
   wǒ tōu huì le
   wǒ tōu k'àn-chièn le.
   wǒ tōu t'īng shuō le.

4. jàng wo lái k'āi pa.
   jàng wo lái ch'àng pa.
   jàng wo lái ná pa.

5. k'āi-ch'ē yào fēi-ch'áng-te hsiǎo-hsīn, fēi-ch'áng-te chù-ì.
   shuō-huà yào fēi-ch'áng-te hsiǎo-hsīn-fēi-ch'áng-te chù-ì.
   nièn-shū yào fēi-ch'áng-te hsiǎo-hsīn, fēi-ch'áng-te chù-ì.

III. Home Work:

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. kūng-hsǐ nǐ tǎ ch'iú yíng le.

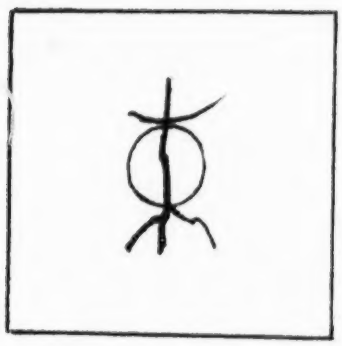
2. hsièn-tsài jàng wǒ-men k'āi-shǐh shàng-k'è.

3. nǐ yào hsiǎo-hsīn k'āi-ch'ē.

4. wǒ chiāo ni shuō chūng-wén.

IV. Story:

lǐ huá-té t'ūng-kuò-le pǐ-shìh. tà-wéi yào k'āi-shǐh chiāo t'a k'āi-ch'ē le. t'ā hsiēn kào-sung huá-té chǐ-yàng ch'ì-ch'ē-te chùng-yào tūng-hsi, hsiàng fāng-hsiàng-p'án, shā-ch'ē, yú-mén, shém-me-te. t'ā kào-sung huá-té k'āi-ch'ē yào fēi-ch'áng-te hsiǎo-hsīn, fēi-ch'áng-te chù-ì.



東(東)

想　　相＋心＝想
到　　至＋刀(刂)
油　　水(氵)+由＝油
告　　牛＋口＝告
信　　人＋言＝信

Practise the following characters:

東 tūng east

想 hsiǎng think, want, miss

到 tào arrive at, reach

油 yú oil

告 kào, kào-sung tell

信 hsìn , hsiāng-hsìn believe

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese character wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 東男；告台；信這

Lesson 4

Dialogue:

Dean lǐ huá-té, wǒ yào kào-sung ni ǐ-ke huài hsiāo-hsi.

Li shém-me?

Dean wǒ pù-néng chiāo ni k'āi-ch'ē le.

Li wèi-shém-me, wǒ t'ài pèn-le ma?

Dean pú-shih, nǐ hsüéh-te hěn-k'uài. wǒ pà-pa shuō wo méi-yu wǔ-nién ǐ-shang-te k'āi-ch'ē chīng-yèn, fǎ-lü kuēi-tìng pù-néng chiāo jén k'āi-ch'ē.

Li ou!

Dean yào-shih kǐei chǐng-ch'á k'àn-chièn-le, chiù má-fan-le.

Li nà tsěm-me hǎo ne?

Dean sǒ-i wǒ pù-pa yào wǒ tài ni tào chià-shǐh hsüéh-hsiào ch'ü hsüéh.

Li nà yěh hǎo, wǒ-men hsièn-tsài chiù ch'ǔ pa.

Dean nǐ hsìng-tzu chēn chi.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

huài	bad	k'āi-ch'ē	drive a car
pèn	stupid	yào-shih	if
wèi-shém-me	why		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

hsiāo-hsi	news, information	fǎ-lǜ	law
má-fan	troublesome	sǒ-i	so, therefore

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

chīng-yèn	experience	kuēi-tìng	regulate according to rule
chǐng-ch'á	police	chià-shǐh	to drive
hsìng-tzu	temper; disposition		
chi	hasty, impatient		

I. English Translation:

Dean Walter, I want to tell you some bad news.

Li What?

Dean I can't teach you to drive.

Li Why, am I too stupid?

Dean No, you learn very fast. My father told me that I don't have more than five years of driving experience, according to the law, I can not teach anybody to drive.

Li Oh!

Dean If the police checks on us, I'll get into trouble.

Li Then what can I do?

Dean So my father wants me to take you to a driving school.

Li Okey, let's go now.

Dean You are always impatient

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ yào kào-sung ni í-ke huài-hsiāo-hai.
   wǒ yào kào-sung ni í-ke hǎo-hsiāo-hsi.
   wǒ yào kào-sung ni í-chièn shìh.

2. wǒ pù-néng chiāo-ni k'āi-ch'ē le.
   wǒ pù-néng chiāo ni t'iào-wǔ le.
   wǒ pù-néng chiāo ni shuō chūng-kuo-huà le.

3. nǐ hsüéh-te hěn k'uài.
   nǐ hsüéh-te hén hǎo.
   nǐ hsüéh-te chēn k'uài.

4. fǎ-lü kuēi-tìng pù-néng chiāo jén k'āi-ch'ē.
   hsüéh-hsiào kuēi-tìng pù néng chiāo jén k'āi ch'ē.
   hsüéh-hsiào kuēi-tìng pù néng k'àn hsì.

5. nǐ hsìng-tzu chēn chí.
   nǐ hsìng-tzu chēn hǎo.
   nǐ hsìng-tzu chēn k'uài.

6. yào-shih kěi chǐng-ch'á k'àn-chièn-le chiù má-fan-le.
   yào-shih kěi wǒ pà-pa k'àn-chien-le, chiù má-fan le.
   yào-shih kěi lǎo-shīh k'àn-chièn-le, chiù má-fan le.
   yào-shih kěi piéh-jén k'àn-chièn le, chiù má-fan le.

III. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ yào kào-sung ni í-ke pù-hǎo-te hsiāo-hsi.
2. k'uài-shuō pa! wǒ chēn chǐn-chāng.
3. piéh jàng chǐng-ch'á k'àn-chièn le.
4. nǐ k'āi-ch'ē t'ài k'uài le.

IV. Story:

tīng tà-wéi kào-sung lǐ huá-té t'ā pù néng chiāo t'a k'āi-ch'ē le. yīn-wei t'ā méi-yu wǔ-nién ǐ-shang-te k'āi-ch'ē chīng-yen. Yào-shih kěi chǐng-ch'á k'àn-chien le, chiù má-fan le. sǒ-i t'ā tài huá-té tào chià-shǐh hsüéh-hsiào ch'ü hsüéh.

見(見)

現　玉(王)+見＝現

性　心(忄)+生＝性

笨　竹(⺮)+本＝笨

Practise the following characters:

見　丨冂冃冃目貝見　**chièn, k'àn-chien　see**

現　一二干王玎玎玥玥珇珇現現　**hsièn, hsièn-tsai　now**

性　丨忄忄忄忄忄忄性性　**hsìng, hsìng-tzu　temper, disposition**

笨　丿𠂉𠂉𠂉𠂉𠂉𠂉笨笨笨笨笨　**pèn　stupid**

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

Lesson 5

Dialogue

Li mǎ-lì, wǒ hsièn-tsài ǐ-chīng k'ě-i tsài chiēh-shang k'āi-ch'ē le.

Mary chēn-te, hǎo-chǐ-le.

Li nǐ shàng-lai, wǒ tài ni ch'ü tōu-tou fēng.

Mary hǎo-te. yào hsiǎo-hsin a.

Li piéh tān-hsīn.

Mary hái-shih k'āi màn-tiǎr pa.

Li wǒ ts'ái k'āi szù-shih lǐ ne.

Mary tsài chèi t'iáo chiēh-shang, chǐh néng k'āi èrh-shih wǔ lǐ.

Li wǒ méi k'àn-chièn lù-piāo, chēn tuì-pu-ch'ǐ.

Mary méi kuān-hsi. nǐ yīng-kāi jàng t'a hsiēn tsǒu-te.

Li wǒ wàng-le. chèi-ke shíh-tzu lù-k'ǒu szù fāng-mièn lái-te ch'ē tōu yīng-kāi t'íng-chǐh. sǒ-i chiào "Four-way stop".

Mary mạn-mar-te lái, pú yào chí, yào tō lièn-hsi. shóu-le chiù hao-le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

chiēh-shang	on the street	hsiǎo-hsīn	careful(ly)
màn	slow	sǒ-i	so, therefore

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ǐ-chīng	already	t'iáo	c. for street
méi-kuān-hsi	that's all right	yīng-kāi	should
lièn-hsi	practise	tuì-pu-ch'ǐ	I'm sorry, pardon

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

tōu-tou-fēng	go for a ride	tān-hsīn	worry about
lǐ	mile	lù-piāo	road sign
shíh-tzu-lù-k'ǒu	intersection	szù fāng-mièn	four directions
shóu-le	well experienced		

I. English Translation:

Li Mary, now I already can drive on the street.

Mary Really, wonderful.

Li Come on, let me take you for a ride.

Mary Okey, but be careful.

Li Don't you worry.

Mary You better slow down a little.

Li I am only driving forty miles per hour.

Mary On this street the speed limit is twenty-five miles.

Li I didn't see the sign, I am sorry.

Mary That's all right. You should let him go first.

Li Oh, I forget. This is an intersection, cars coming from all four directions should stop, so it is called four-way stop.

Mary Take your time, you should practise often. You will be fine after more experience.

II. Pattern practice:

1. wǒ hsièn-tsài ǐ-chīng k'ě-i tsài chiēh-shang k'āi-ch'ē le
wǒ hsièn-tsài ǐ-chīng k'ě-i shuō chūng-wén le.
wǒ hsièn-tsài ǐ-chīng huì t'iào-wǔ le.
wǒ hsièn-tsài ǐ-chīng tǔng tsú-ch'iú le.

2. yào hsiǎo-hsīn a.
nǐ yào hsiǎo-hsīn a.
nǐ yào fēi-ch'áng-te hsiǎo-hsīn a.

3. hái-shih k'āi màn-tiǎr pa.
hái-shih k'āi hsiǎo-hsīn tiǎr pa.
hái-shih tsǒu man tiar pa.
hái-shih shuō màn tiǎr pa.

4. tsài chèi-t'iáo chiēh-shang, chǐh néng k'āi èrh-shih-wǔ lǐ.
tsài chèi-ke kuó-chiā-li, chǐh néng shuō yīng-wén.
tsài chèi-ke hsüéh-hsiào-li, chǐh yǔ nǚ-sheng.

5. nǐ yīng-kāi jàng t'a hsiēn tsǒu-te, t'ā hsiēn tào.
nǐ yīng-kāi jàng t'a hsiēn tǎ-te, t'ā hsiēm lái-te.
nǐ yīng-kāi jang wo hsiēn ch'īh, wǒ hsiēn tào te.
nǐ yīng-kāi jang tì-ti hsiēn ch'īh, t'a pǐ ni hsiǎo.

III. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ tài ni tào chiēh-shang ch'ü tōu-tou fēng.
2. hsièh-hsieh ni, wǒ yào nièn-shū, pù hsiǎng ch'ǔ le.
3. nǐ yīng-kāi hǎo-hāor-te nièn-shū.
4. nǐ hái shih pú yào tsǒu pa!

IV. Story

lǐ huá-té ǐ-chīng k'ě-í tsài chiēh-shang k'āi-ch'ē le. t'ā tài mǎ-lì ch'ü fōu-fēng. huá-té k'āi-ch'ē pú t'ài hsiǎo-hsīn. k'āi-te yěh hěn k'uài. mǎ-lì chiào t'a pú-yào chí, yào màn-mār-te k'āi.

Practise the following characters:

走 一 十 土 丰 丰 走 走 tsǒu walk, leave

才 一 十 才 ts'ái then, not until then

字 丶 宀 宀 宀 字 字 tsù Chinese character

以 レ レ 以 以 ǐ, sǒ-ǐ therefore

已 ㄱ ㄱ 已 ǐ, ǐ-cniug already

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese character wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 走足；才不

Review

I.

A. tōu

1. ì-pěn shū tōu méi-yu
2. měi-kuó-te hsüéh-hsiào tōu-shih nán-nü t'úng-hsüéh.
3. tà-chiā tōu chuāng-ch'éng ch'ì-ch'ì-kuài-kuài-te kuěi.
4. ch'iú-yüán p'íng-chün t'ì-chùng tōu tsǎi ì-pǎi ch'ī-shih-wǔ pàng ǐ-shàng.
5. wǒ tōu chīh-tao le.

B. huì, néng

1. wǒ pú-huì t'iào-wǔ
   wǒ t'ài lèi, pù-néng t'iào-wǔ.
2. wǒ pú-huì shuō chūng-kuó-hua.
   t'ā chiù tǔng yīng-wén, sǒ-ǐ ni pù néng shuō chūng-kuó-huà.
3. wǒ huì tǎ-ch'iú.
   wǒ-men méi-ch'iú, pù néng tǎ ch'iú.

C. néng, k'ě-ǐ

1. t'ā pìng le, pù néng ch'īh tūng-hsi.
   pà-pa méi lái, nǐ pù k'ě-ǐ ch'īh tūng-hsi.
2. nǐ néng ma?
   nǐ k'ě-ǐ ma?

D. chīh-tao, huì

1. wǒ chīh-tao tsěm-me t'iào-wǔ
   wǒ huì t'iào-wǔ.
2. wǒ pù chīh-tao tsěm-me shuō.
   wǒ pú huì shuō.

E. yào-shih, hái-shih

1. yào-shih nǐ lái, wǒ chiù lái.
   nǐ lái, hái-shih pù lái?
2. yào-shih wǒ t'ài-lèi, chiù pù lái.
   wǒ hěn lèi, hái-shih lái le.

F. k'āi

1. k'āi ch'ē
2. k'āi mén, k'āi ch'uāng-hu
3. k'āi tēng
4. k'āi huì
5. k'āi-shǐh

II. Listen carefully and circle the ones you hear:

1. wǒ k'ě-ǐ _____(chiāo, chiào) ni k'āi-ch'ē.
2. t'ā-te ch'ē hěn _____(hsiēn, hsīn)
3. huá-té _____(hsiǎng, hsiàng) ch'ǐng mǎ-lì ch'ü k'àn hsì.
4. chēn _____(k'ě-hsi, k'è-ch'ì) nǐ méi lái.
5. wǒ _____(t'īng-shuō, t'īng-chièn) chūng-wén hěn nán.
6. wǒ-men-te _____(tsò-wèi, tsǒu-wèi) tsài nǎr ne?
7. wǒ mǎi-le _____(chiǔ, ch'iú) -chīh pǐ.
8. nǐ _____(chuàng, chuāng) ǐ-ke niú-t'óu pa.
9. ch'ǐng nǐ shuō-huà _____(hsiào-sheng, hsiǎo-sheng) -tiǎr.
10. wǒ k'àn-chièn-le _____(kuěi, kuèi).

Group IV

Dialogue

Li tà-wéi, wǒ chèng yào chǎo ni.

Dean chǎo wo , yǔ shìh ma?

Li wǒ ǐ-chīng ná-tào-le chià-ch'ē-chǐh-chào-le.

Dean chēn-te a? kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ.

Li hsièh-hsièh-ni. wǒ hsiǎng ch'ǐng ni p'éi wo ch'ü mǎi ch'ē.

Dean nà méi-wèn-t'ǐ. chīn-t'iēn hsià-wǔ chiù ch'ü, hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Li hǎo. k'ě-shih wǒ chǐh-yu sān-pǎi k'uài-ch'ién, wǒ p'à pú kòu.

Dean piéh tān-hsīn, nǐ k'ě-ǐ mǎi ǐ-liàng chiù-te.

Li wǒ pú-tsài-hu chiù-te, chǐh-yao néng k'āi chiù hsíng le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary

chèng	just	ǐ-chīng	already
méi-wèn-t'ǐ	no problem, no question		
k'ě-shih	but		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

chǎo	to look for, find	hsià-wǔ	afternoon
liàng	c. for vehicles	hsing-le	all right

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

p'éi	accompany	chiä-ch'ē-chǐh-chào	driver's license
kòu	enough	pú-tsài-hu	doh't mind

I. English Translation:

Li	David, I was just looking for you.
Dean	Looking for me? what is it?
Li	I got my driver's licence.
Dean	Really? Congratulation.
Li	Thank you. I want you to accompany me to buy a car.
Dean	No problem, let's go this afternoon, all right?
Li	Sure, but I am afraid I don't have enough money, I have only three hundred dollars.
Dean	Don't worry, you can buy a used car.
Li	I don't mind buying a used car as long as it runs well.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ chẹng yào chǎo ni.
   wǒ cheng yào ch'ü k'àn ni.
   wǒ chèng yào ch'ü tǎ-ch'iú.

2. wǒ ǐ-chīng ná-tao-le chià-ch'ē chíh-chào le.
   wǒ ǐ-chīng ná-tào-le shū le.
   wǒ ǐ-chīng ná-tào le p'iào le.

3. wǒ hsiǎng ch'íng ni p'éi wo ch'ü mǎi ch'ē.
   wǒ hsiǎng ch'íng ni p'éi wo ch'ü mǎi ǐ-fu.
   wǒ hsiǎng ch'íng ni p'éi wo ch'ü wár.
   wǒ hsiǎng ch'íng ni p'éi wo ch'ü t'iào-wǔ.

4. piéh-tān-hsīn, nǐ k'ě-i mái ǐ-liàng chiù-te.
   piéh-tān-hsīn, nǐ k'ě-i mǎi ǐ-liàng hsiǎo-te.
   piéh-tān-hsīn, nǐ k'ě-i mǎi ǐ-hsiéh piéh-te.
   piéh-tān-hsīn, nǐ huì t'ūng-kuo pǐ-shìh-te.

III. Answer the following question:

1. nǐ chǎo wo yǔ-shìh ma?

   a. yǔ. wǒ hsiǎng ch'ǐng ni ch'īh fàn.
   b. méi-yu-shìh, chíh hsiǎng k'àn-k'an ni.
   c. méi-yu shém-me shìh, hsiǎng chǎo ni tǎ ch'iú.

IV. Home Work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nǐ mā-ma chèng yào chǎo ni.

2. chǎo wo kàn ma?

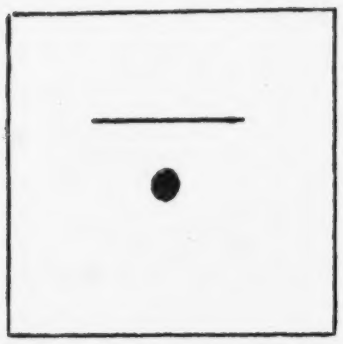
3. piéh-tān-hsīn, wǒ k'ě-i chièh-kěi ni.

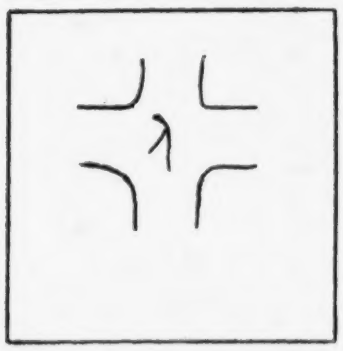
4. wǒ chèng yào ch'ü ch'īh tūng-hsi.

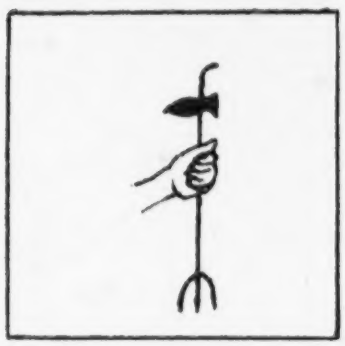
V. Story:

lǐ huá-té ná-tào-le chià-ch'ē chíh-chào. t'ā yào tīng-tà-wéi p'éi t'a ch'ü mǎi ch'ē-tzu. t'ā yǔ-hsieh tān-hsīn, yīn-wèi t'ā chíh-yu sān-pǎi k'uài ch'ién. tà-wéi kào-sung t'a pú-yào tān-hsīn. sān-pǎi k'uài ch'ién k'ě-i mǎi í-liàng chiù-te ch'ē.

Test your imagination by matching the pictures with the characters:

1. 

2. 

3. 

a. 行 (彳亍)

b. 下 (一)

c. 找 (手戈)

午

正　　止 + 一 = 正

今

兩

輛　　車 + 兩 = 輛

Answers:

1. b
2. a
3. c

Practise the following characters:

行 hsing can do, will do

找 chǎo look fo

下 hsià below, down

午 wǔ shàng-wǔ morning, hsià-wǔ afternoon

正 chèng just

今 chīn chīn-t'ien today

兩 liǎng two

輛 liàng c. for vehecles

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 找我；下上；午牛；正止.

Lesson 2

Dialogue

Dean — mǎi-ch'ē yǔ liǎng-ke fāng-fǎ. ǐ-ke shih kēn szū-jén mǎi, ǐ-ke shih tào ch'ē-tièn ch'ü mǎi.

Li — něi-ke fāng-fǎ pǐ-chiào hǎo ne?

Dean — kè-yǔ-lì-pì. kēn szū-jén mǎi pǐ-chiào p'ién-i, k'ě-shih pǐ-chiào má-fan.

Li — tào ch'ē-tièn mǎi ne?

Dean — tào ch'ē-tièn ch'ü mǎi, pǐ-chiào fāng-pièn, k'ě-shih huì kuèi ì-tiǎr.

Li — wǒ p'à má-fan, hái-shih tào ch'ē-tièn ch'ü mǎi pa.

Dean — yěh hao. nǐ hsiǎng mái něi-ke p'ái-tzu-te ch'ē ne? hsiàng fú-t'è, hsüěh-fú-lán, tào-ch'ǐ, shém-me-te.

Li — wǒ ì-tiǎr tōu pù-tūng, k'àn-le tsài shuō pa.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

liǎng	two	ch'ē-tièn	dealer
pǐ-chiào	compare with	fāng-pièn	convenient

B. Passive Vocabulary:

fāng-fǎ	way	p'ién-ǐ	cheap
szū-jén	a private individual		
p'ái-tzu	trademark, make (cars)		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

kè-yǔ-lì-pì	each one has its advantages and disadvantages		
fú-t'è	Ford	hsüěh-fú-lán	Chevrolet
tào-ch'ǐ	Dodge		

I. English Translation:

Dean — There are two ways to buy a car. One is from a private party. The other way is from a car dealer.

Li — Which way is better?

Dean — Each one has its own advantages and disadvantages. Buying from a private party is cheaper, but it is more trouble.

Li — How about from a car dealer?

Dean — If you buy from a dealer, it will cause you less trouble but more money.

Li — It is too much trouble to buy from a private party. Let's go to a car dealer.

Dean — Okey, which make are you going to buy; Ford, Chevrolet Dodge and so on?

Li — I don't know anything about it. Let's decide it when we see it.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. mǎi-ch'ē yǔ liǎng-ke fāng-fǎ.
   mǎi-ch'ē yǔ hěn-tō fāng-fǎ.
   mǎi-ch'ē yǔ liǎng-ke hǎo fāng-fǎ.
   hsüéh-ch'ē yǔ liǎng-ke fāng-fǎ.
   nièn-shū yǔ hěn-tō fāng-fǎ.

2. nèi-ke fāng-fǎ pǐ-chiào hǎo ne?
   nèi-ke fāng-fǎ pǐ-chiào fāng-pièn ne?
   nèi-ke lǎo-shih pǐ-chiào hǎo.
   nèi-ke jén pǐ-chiào kāo?
   nèi-ke nǚ-sheng pǐ-chiào hǎo-k'àn?

3. kēn szū-jén mǎi pǐ-chiào p'ién-i, k'ě-shih pǐ-chiào má-fan.
   kēn szū-jén hsüéh pǐ-chiào fāng-pièn, k'ě-shih pǐ-chiāo kuèi.
   nǐ mǎi-te ī-fu pǐ-chiào p'ién-i, k'ě-shih pǐ-chiao huài.

4. nǐ hsiǎng mǎi nèi-ke p'ái-tzu-te ch'ē ne?
   nǐ hsiǎng mǎi nèi-ke p'ái-tzu-te pǐ ne?
   nǐ hsiǎng mǎi nèi-ke p'ái-tzu-te ī-fu ne?

III. Answer the following question:

1. nĕi-ke fāng-fă pĭ-chiao hăo ne?

   a. nà hĕn nán-shuō.
   b. wŏ k'àn tōu ch'à-pu-tō.
   c. kè-yŭ-lì-pì.

2. nĭ hsiăng măi nĕi-ke p'ái-tzu-te ch'ē ne?

   a. wŏ tsuì hsĭ-huan fú-t'è-te ch'ē le.
   b. wó hsiăng măi í-liàng tào-ch'í.

IV. Home Work:

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. măi ch'ē yŭ chĭ-ke fāng-fă ne?

2. yŭ hĕn-tō fāng-fă, kè-yŭ-lì-pì.

3. nĭ hsiăng ch'īh shém-me ne?

4. wŏ pú tsài-hu ch'īh shém-me.

V. Story:

tīng tà-wéi shuō yŭ liăng-ke fāng-fă ch'ü măi-ch'ē. í-ke shih kēn szū-jén măi, í-ke shih kēn ch'ē-tièn măi. kè-yŭ-lì-pì. huá-té yào tào ch'ē-tièn ch'ü măi, t'ā p'à má-fan. t'ā yĕh pù chīh-tao ch'ē-tzu-te p'ái-tzu, yào tĕng k'àn-le tsài shuō.

Practise the following characters:

方 fāng, fāng-pien convient
fāng-fǎ method, way

法 fǎ fāng-fǎ method, way

個 -ke a general classifier

貴 kuèi expensive

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 方力; 貴買

Lesson 3

Dialogue:

Li nèi liàng ch'ì-ch'ē chēn p'iào-liàng.

Dean nèi-shih ì-chiŭ-liù-pā nién-te léi-niăo, yào sān-ch'iēn-tō k'uài ne!

Li t'ài-kuèi-le. jàng wŏ-men k'àn p'ién-ı tiăr-te pa!

Dean nĭ hsĭ-huan chèi liàng ĭ-chiŭ-liù-èrh-te hsiăo fú-t'è ma?

Li hái-pú-ts'ò. k'ĕ-shih t'ài-kuèi-le. yào szù-păi-tō k'uài.

Dean măi ch'ē yŭ-shĭh-hòur k'ĕ-ĭ huán-chià, jàng wo ch'ü shuō-shuo k'àn.

Li yào-shih sān-păi k'uài, wŏ chiù măi le.

Dean huá-té, t'ā mài le. nĭ k'uài shàng-lai shìh-shih k'àn.

Li chēn-te! wó yŭ-tiăr pù kăn hsiāng-hsīn.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

liàng	c. for vehicles	ch'ì-ch'ē	automobile
p'iào-liàng	pretty, beautiful	p'iēn-i	cheap
fú-t'è	Ford	yŭ-shĭh-hòur	sometimes
huán-chià	bargain		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ch'iēn	thousand	hái-pú-ts'ò	not bad
mài	sell		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

léi-niăo	Thunderbird	shìh-shih	try
hsiāng-hsìn	believe	kăn	dare

I. English Translation:

Li That car is really pretty.

Dean That's a 1968 Thurderbird; it costs over three thousand dollars.

Li Too expensive, let's look at the cheaper ones.

Dean Do you like this 1962 compact Ford?

Li Not bad, but is costs four hundred dollars; it is too expensive.

Dean In buying a car, one can sometimes bargain, Let me talk to them.

Li It it were three hundred, I'll buy it.

Dean Walter, he sold it (at the price we suggested). Come on quickly and try.

Li Really? I can hardly believe it.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. nèi liàng ch'ì-ch'ē chēn p'iào-liàng.
   nèi-ke nǚ-jén chēn p'iào-liàng.
   nèi-chièn ī-fu chēn p'iào-liàng.
   nèi pěn shū chēn p'iào-liàng.

2. jàng wǒ-men k'àn p'ién-i tiǎr-te pa.
   jàng wǒ-men k'àn hsiǎo tiǎr-te pa.
   jàng wǒ-men k'àn hǎo tiǎr-te pa.
   jàng wǒ-men k'àn tà tiǎr-te pa.

3. mǎi ch'ē yǔ shíh-hòur k'é-i huán-chià.
   mǎi tūng-hsi yǔ shíh-hòur k'é-i huán-chià.
   mǎi shū yǔ shíh-hòur k'é-i huán-chià.

4. yào-shih sān-pǎi k'uài wǒ chiù mǎi le.
   yào-shih p'ién-ī tiǎr, wǒ chiù mǎi le.
   yào-shih nǐ ch'ü, wǒ chiù ch'ü.
   yào-shih wǒ yíng-le, wǒ chiù ch'ing ni.

5. nǐ k'uài-shàng lai shìh-shih k'àn.
   nǐ k'uài shàng lai k'āi-k'ai k'àn.
   nǐ k'uài shạng-lai hsüéh-hsüéh k'àn.

III. Answer the following question:

1. nǐ hsǐ-huan chèi-liàng ì-chiǔ-liù-èrh-te hsiǎo fú-t'è ma?

   a. hái hǎo.
   b. pú t'ài hsǐ-huan, t'ài chiù le.
   c. wǒ pǐ chiào hsǐ-huan tào-ch'í.

IV. Home work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nèi liàng húng-te ch'ē chēn p'iào-liàng.

2. k'ě-shih pú-shih hǎo ch'ē.

3. yào-shih nǐ lai, wǒ chiù lái.

4. wǒ pù kǎn hsiāng-hsìn ni.

V. Story:

huá-té kēn tà-wéi tào ch'ē-tien ch'ü k'àn ch'ē. yǔ-te ch'ē hěn kuèi. t'ā-men hsǐ-huan í-liàng ì-chiǔ-liù-èrh-te fú-t'è. yào szù-păi-tō-k'uài. tà-wéi ch'ü huán-chià. ch'ē-tien sān-păi chiù mài kěi t'ā-men le. huá-té hái pù kǎn hsiāng hsìn ne.

Practise the following characters:

汽 ch'è ch'è-ch'ē mortor car

真 chēn true, real truly, really

六 liù six

二 èrh two

賣 mài sell

相 hsiāng hsiāng-hsin believe

Lesson 4

Dialogue

Dean　　nǐ ch'ü kēn mǎ-lì shuō-le méi-yu?

Li　　hái méi ne, wǒ pù-kǎn kēn t'a shuō, nǐ shìh-pu-shih k'é-í---

Dean　　piéh-k'āi-wán-hsiào, wó k'ě pù néng t'ì ni ch'ü yüēh t'a

Li　　nà wǒ chǐh-hǎo hsià-k'è tzù-chǐ ch'ü yüēh le.

Dean　　chù ni ch'éng-kūng.

Li　　mǎ-lì, wǒ-men tào nàr ch'ü hē ì-tiǎr tūng-hsi hǎo ma?

Mary　　hǎo-te, wǒ hē ì-p'íng ch'ì-shuǐ pa.

Li　　tsài yào í-k'è pīng-ch'ì-líng hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Mary　　hsièh-hsièh-ni, wǒ kòu le.

Li　　wó hsiǎng ch'íng ni kēn wo í-k'uàr ts'ān-chiā ch'ūn-chì wǔ-huì, hǎo-pu-hǎo?

Mary　　hǎo-te.　wó hěn kāo-hsìng.

Li　　chēn-te! hsièh-hsièh ni, hsièh-hsieh ni.

Vocabulary

A.　Active Vocabulary:

kǎn	dare	t'ì	for, instead of
hē	drink	kòu	enough
ts'ān-chiā	join in, participate		
ch'ūn-chì	spring season		

B.　Passive Vocabulary:

k'āi-wán-hsiào	make joke	chù ni ch'éng-kūng	wish you succes
p'íng (-tzu)	bottle	ch'ì-shuǐ	pop, carbonated-drink
k'è	one order of	pīn-ch'ì-líng	ice-cream
kāo-hsìng	be happy		

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nǐ tsuì hsǐ-huan ch'īh shém-me chūng-kuo ts'ài?

   a. wǒ tsuì hsǐ-huan ch'īh ch'ǎo-mièn.
   b. wǒ tsuì hsǐ-huan ch'īh k'ǎo-yā.
   c. wǒ tsuì hsǐ-huan ch'īh chūng-kuo tiěn-hsīn.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. chēn hsiǎng pú-tào nǐ hsǐ-huan ch'īh chūng-k[illegible] ?àn.

2. pú-chih wǒ p'ièn ni, shìh nǐ p'ièn wo.

3. Why do you taste it first.

4. Chinese food is really delicious.

A. Make Sentences:

1. ch'áng-ch'ang

2. shòu-p'ièn

3. néng-kan

4, hǎo-chǐ le

III. Answer the following question:

1. nǐ ch'ü kēn mǎ lì shuō-le méi-yu?

   a. hái-méi-ne.
   b. shuō-le.
   c. méi-yu, wǒ pù kǎn ch'ü shuō.

2. wǒ hsiǎng ch'ǐng ni kēn wo í-k'uàr ts'ān-chiā wǔ-huì, hǎo-ma?

   a. hǎo-te.
   b. tuì--pu-ch'ì, wǒ yǔ shìh.
   c. jàng wo hsiǎng-hsiang k'àn.

IV. Home-work

1. wǒ hsiang ch'ǐng ni ch'ü wár, hǎo ma?

2. nǐ yīng-kāi ch'ü ch'ǐng mǎ-lì.

3. nǐ pú-ch'ü, wǒ chǐh-hǎo tzù-chǐ ch'ü le.

4. nǐ piéh lǎo k'āi wán-hsiao.

V. Story:

tà-wéi yào huá-té ch'ü ch'ǐng mǎ-lì, k'ě-shih huá-té pù kǎn ch'ü, t'ā yao tà-wéi ţ'ì ţ'a ch'ü ch'ǐng. ta-wéi shuō t'a k'āi-wán-hsiào. huá-té chǐh-hǎo tzù-chǐ ch'ü ch'ǐng le.

t'ā hsiēn ch'ǐng mǎ-lì hē-le ch'ì-shuǐ. tsài yüēh t'ā. mǎ-lì hěn kāo-hsìng kěn t'ā í-k'uar ch'ü ts'ān-chiā hsüéh-hsiào-te wǔ-huì.

Practise the following characters:

没 méi mēi-yu have not

别 piéh don't

笑 hsiào laugh

自 tzù tzù-chi self

己 chi tzù-chǐ self

冰 ping ice

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of character by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 别到；笑天；自目

Lesson 5

Dialogue:

Dean lǎo-lǐ, tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang wár-te tsěm-me yàng?

Li hǎo-chí-le, mǎ-lì chēn-shih hǎo-chí-le.

Dean nǐ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang shuì-te hǎo ma? yǔ méi-yu tsò-mèng?

Li nǐ chēn huài, hsià-hui yǔ shìh wǒ pú kào-sung ni le.

Dean tuì-pu-ch'ǐ, wǒ shih kēn ni k'āi-wán-hsiào te.

Li hsüéh-hsiào shém-me shíh-hour tsài k'āi wǔ-huì ne?

Dean nà yào těng-tao hsià-t'ien le.

Li hái yào těng nèm-me chiǔ.

Dean shǎ-kuā, nǐ k'ě-i ch'ǐng t'a ts'ān-chiā chōu-mò t'úng-hsüéh-chiā li-te wǔ-huì ya !

Li tuì-le, wǒ chiù méi hsiang tào.

Dean nà-shih yīn-wei nǐ hsīn luàn-le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

tsó-t'ien	yesterday	těng	wait
hsia-t'ien	summer	yīn-wèi	because

B. Passive Vocabulary:

shuì	sleep	mèng	dream
hsià-hui	next time	shǎ-kuā	fool
chōu-mò	weekend		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

chiǔ	long	hsīn-luàn	heart messed up

I. English Translation:

Dean Walter, did you have a good time last night?

Li Wonderful, Mary is really wonderful.

Dean Did you sleep well last night? Did you have a nice dream?

Li You are really naughty, I won't tell you anything next time.

Dean I am sorry, I was just joking with you.

Li When will school have another dance party?

Dean Not until summer.

Li What a long wait.

Dean Stupid, you can ask her to go to the classmate's weekend home dance parties.

Li Right, why didnot I think of that.

Dean It is because you are all confused.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang wár-te tsěm-me yang?
   tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang shui-te tsěm-me yang?
   tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang ch'īh-te tsěm-me yang?

2. nǐ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang yǔ-méi-yu tsò-mèng?
   nǐ tsó-t'ien wan-shang yǔ-méi-yu nièn-shū?
   nǐ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang yǔ-méi-yu ch'īh t'áng?

3. hsià-huí wǒ yǔ shìh pú kào-sung ni le.
   hsiá-huí wo yǔ shìh pú kào-sung tà-chiā le.
   hsià-huí wo yǔ háo-hsiāo-hsi, pú kào-sung ni le.

4. nà yào těng tào hsià-t'ien le.
   nà yào těng tao míng-nién le.
   nà yào těng tào shàng-kè le.
   nà yào těng tao shǔ-chià le.

5. hái yào těng nèm-me chiǔ.
   hái yào hsüéh nèm-me chiǔ.
   hái yào k'āi nèm-me chiǔ.

III. Answer the following question:

1. tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang wár-te tsěm-me yàng?

   a. hěn hao.
   b. hái hǎo.
   c. hái hǎo, wár-te t'ài lèi le.

2. nǐ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang shuì-te hǎo ma?

   a. hǎo chí-le.
   b. tāng-ján hǎo, hái tsò-le í-ke hǎo mèng.

IV. Home-work

Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ tsó-t'ien wár-te chēn hǎo.

2. nǐ tào nǎr ch'ü ne?

3. wǒ tài mǎ-lì ch'ü t'iào-wǔ.

4. nǐ wár-te hǎo ma?

V. Story:

huá-té yüēh-le mǎ-lì ch'ü t'iào-wǔ. tà-wéi wèn t'a wár-te hǎo-pu-hǎo, t'ā shuō wár-te chēn-shih hao-chí le. huá-té wèn tà-wéi shém-me shíh-hour hsüéh-hsiào ts'ái tsài yǔ wǔ-huì. tà-wéi kào-sung t'a yào těng tào hsià-t'ien le. huá-té shuō yào těng nèm-me chíǔ. k'ě-shih huá-té k'é-i ch'ing mǎ-lì ts'ān-chiā t'úng-hsüéh chiā-te wǔ-huì. huá-té chēn kāo-hsìng chí le.

Practise the following characters:

昨 tsó tsó-t'ien yesterday

晚 wǎn late wǎn-shang evening

極 chí extreme (ly)

學 學 hsüéh hsüéh-hsiao school

校 hsüéh-hsiao school

同 t'úngt t'úng-hsüéh schoolmate

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Radicals are important in locating characters in a dictionary. What is the radical of the following groups of characters:

a. 昨晚明
b. 他件你位
c. 問嗎咩吧只

Review

I. Negatives:

A. pù, pú

1. pú yùng măi shū.
pú yào k'è-ch'ì.
pú lèi.
pú ài t'a.

2. pù néng huán-chiàr.
pù nán.
pù -hăo-k'àn.
nán-sheng pù kēn nŭ-sheng í-k'uàr wár.
í-tìng pù shuō.

B. pù(pú), méi

1. t'ā pù lái.
t'ā méi lái.

2. wŏ pù néng lái.
wŏ méi-yu lái.

3. wŏ pù hsiăng tă-ch'iú.
wŏ méi (yu) tă ch'iú.

C. pù (pú), piéh

1. wŏ pú k'è-ch'ì.
piéh k'è-ch'ì.(pú yào k'è-ch'ì)

2. t'ā pú tsò-hsia.
piéh tsò-hsia. (pú yào tsò-hsia)

3. wŏ pù máng.
piéh máng.(pú yào máng)

II.

A. chèng, chiù (time difference)

1. wŏ chèng chăo ni ne!
wŏ chiù ch'ü chăo t'a pa!

2. wŏ chèng (tsài) k'àn-shū ne.
wŏ chiù lai, piéh chí.

3. wŏ chèng yào ch'ü.
wŏ ma-shang chiù ch'ü.

B. hsiǎng (want), hsiàng (think)

1. wǒ hsiang mǎi ī-fu.
   wǒ hsiǎng tào hsüéh-hsiào ch'ü.
   wǒ hsiang tǎ ch'iú.

2. wǒ hsiǎng nǐ-tuì le.
   wǒ hsiǎng wǒ tǔng le.
   wǒ hsiǎng míng-t'ien ch'ü

C. hěn, chēn

1. chèi-ke tūng-hsi hěn hǎo, k'ě-shih t'ài kuèi le.
   chèi-ke tūng-hsi chēn hǎo, wǒ chēn hsiǎng mǎi.

2. t'ā hěn hǎo, k'ě-shih wǒ pú hsǐ-huan t'a.
   t'ā chēn hǎo, wǒ t'ài hsǐ-huan t'a le.

III. Opposities:

k'āi-shǐh	wán-le.
yíng	shū
í-tìng	yěh-hsü
fǔ-tsá	chiěn-tān
hsīn	chiù
húng	lǜ
hsüéh-sheng	lǎo-shīh
ts'ūng-ming	pèn

FIRST YEAR VOCABULARY

A Ch

a	question particle	Page 24
ai	to love	9
ch'á	tea	10
chǎo	to look for, to find	111
ch'áng-ch'áng	often, always	10
chá	brake	97
ch'à-pu-tō	almost	81
ch'àng-kēr	sing	46
chàn-ch'í-lai	to stand up	14
chāng	a surname	24
chāng wéi-lien	William Chang	20
chēn	really, truely	28
ch'èn-shān	shirts	10
chè	this	28
ch'eng	town, city	46
ch'ē	a car	88
chèng	just	111
chià-shǐh	to drive	124
ch'i-shuǐ	carbonated drink	124
chiā-yú	come on (add oil)	76
chiào	call	28
chià-chē-chih-chào	driver's licence	111
chiāo-t'ūng	traffic	92
ch'ién-chìn	go forward, proceed	92
chiè-shih	is, that is	31
chiēn	c. for chǐh, tūng-hsi etc.	31
ch'iēn	thousand	120
chièh-shao	introduce	31
ch'ién	money	14
chiēh-shang	on the street	106
chǐ	hasty, impatient	102
chǐng-ch'á	police	102
chǐng-yèn	experience	102
chìn-lai	to come in	14
chǐ-máo-ch'iú	badminton	20
chì-chu	remember	97
chǐ-kě	up to the standard, pass	97
chǐh	only	31
chǐn-chūng	nervous	97
chǐh	paper	28
chièh	borrow, lend	92
chiāo	teach	88
chiú	long	128
chiù	old	88
chièh-shao	introduce	24
chiǔ	nine	45
chǐ-hào	what day of the month	45
ch'ǐng	please	10
chīn-t'ien	today	45

ch'ī, qī	seven	45
ch'iú-sài	ball game	76
chīh-tao	understand, know	62
ch'í-ch'í-kuài-kuài-te	strange	53
ch'īh	eat	52
ch'íng-chu	to celebrate	46
chiéh	festival	45
ch'iú-yüán	ball player in a team	76
ch'iú-yüan	ball player in a team	81
ch'ōu-t'i	drawer	20
chō-tzu	table	20
chōu-mò	weekend	128
chù-ni ch'éng-kūng	wish you success	124
ch'ūn-chì	spring season	124
chù-i pay	attention to	97
ch'uāng-hu	window	14
ch'ü wén	go	14
chūng-wén	Chinese	20
chuǎn	to turn	92
chūng-kuó	China	24
chūng-kuo-huà	Chinese language	24
chuāng	to pretend	53
chùng-yao	important	97
ch'u-lai	come out	52
chūng-kuo-huà	Chinese	

F

fān	to turn	10
fā-kéi	to issue	27
fāng-piàn	convenient	28
fàn-kuēi	to offend against the rule	76
fāng-hsiàng-p'án	steering wheel	97
fǎ-lü	law	102
fāng-fa	way	116
fěn-pí	chalk	20
fēi-ch'áng	unusually	97
fú-t'è	Ford	120
fǔ-tsá	complicate	76

H

hái-hǎo	not bad	24
hái-pu-ts'ò	not bad	120
hái-yu	there is still	46
hái-enih	still	14
hǎo	(be) good, well	7
hǎo-chī-le	wonderful	14
hao-k'àn	good-looking	7

hǎo-pu-hao	Okey, all right	Page 62
hǎo-hsiàng	it seems	81
hē	drink	81
hēi-pǎn	blackboard	20
hěn	very, much	14
hěn-tō	very much, very many	10
hòu	backward	14
hòu-t'ien	the day after tomorrow	7
hsiāng-hsìn	to believe	120
hsíng-le	all right	120
hsià-wǔ	afternoon	111
hsiàng	toward	14
hsià	down	14
hsiǎng	wish	88
hsiǎo-hsǐn	careful	97
hsǐ-huan	to like	14
hsiào	laugh	31
hsià-t'ien	summer	128
hsiáng	wish, think	31-
hsǐ-wàng	hope	76
hsiǎo-chieh	Miss, lady	88
hsiǎo-hár	children	53
hsiǎo-sheng-tiǎr	keep the voice down	53
hsià-huí	next time	28
hsiàng	look like	71
hsiáo-hsǐn	carefully	106
hsièn-tsài	now, now-a-day	31-
hsièh-hsièh-ni	thank you	14
hsì	a play	14
hsiēn	first	46
hsiěh	to write	20
hsiěh-tzì	to write, words	20
hsiàn	lane	92
hsīn	new	88
hsìng-tzu	temper, disposition	102
hsìn-hào	signal	92
hsīn-luàn	heart messed up	128
huí-t'ou	later, in a little while	7
hsüéh-ch'ē chìh-chào	learner's permit	92
hsüéh-sheng	student	20
hsüéh-fu-lán	Cherrolet	116
hsüéh-hsiào	school	27
huán-chià	bargain	120
huài	bad	102
huàn-hsien	change lane	92
huán-kěi	return, give back	27
huí	to come back	14
huì	to know how to	7

I, J

		Page
I	one	31-
i-ching	already	106
i-fu	clothes	81
i-hòu	from now on	28
i-khàr	together	31-, 14
i-shang	above	81
i-ting	definitely	31-
i-tzu	chair	20
i-yàng	same	71
jàng	let	97
jén	person, man, people	52
jè	hot	14

K

k'āi	to open	7
k'āi-hui	hold a meeting	46
k'āi-shǐh	start, begin	76
k'āi-ch'ē	drive a car	88
k'āi-wán-hsiào	make joke	124
kǎn-lan	olive	71
k'àn-k'an	look around	46
kán	to dare	120
kāng	just	24
kàn-má	what's up to	27
kān-ching	clean, clear	20
kāo	tall	14
kào-sung	to tell	7
kāo-hsìng	be happy	124
k'ǎo	to take a test	92
kēn	with	31-
k'ě-shih	but	52
k'ě-i	can, may	66
k'è-t'ǎng	classroom	14
kěi	to give, for	3
k'ě-hsi	sorry	76
kè-yǔ-lì-pì	each one has its advantage and disadvantage	116
k'è	one order of	124
k'è-ch'i	formal, polite, stand on ceremony	24
kè	a general classifier	24
kèng	much more, more	24
kǒu	dog	3
kòu	enough	124
kuǎn t'a chiào--	call him---	97
k'uài	quickly	7
kuān-shang	to close	10
kuān	to close	14
kuēi-ting	regulate, according to rule	102
kuēi-tsé	rules	71

kuèi	expensive	66
kuǐ	ghost	52
kuó-ch'ing	National Day	45
kuó-chiā	country, nation	45
kūng-hsǐ	congradulations	97

L

lā	to pull, to drug	3
lái	to come	3
lán-ch'iú	basket ball	20
lǎo	always	28
lǎo	old, prefix to surname	24
lǎo-shīh	teacher	97
lěi-ch'iú	baseball	20
lěng	cool, cold	14
le	final particle	7
lèi	(be) tired	3
léi-niǎo	Thunderbird	120
líng	bell	24
li-pài	week	24
liang	c. for vehicles	20
liǎng	two	120
liàng	c. for vehicles	111
liang-ke-jén	two people	52
liàn-ch'ē	practise how to drive a car	92
liàn-hsi	practise	106
lǐ	mile	106
lù-shang	on the way	24
lù-piāo	road sign	106
lǜ	green	92

M

ma	final particle indication question	3
ma	horse	3
mǎ-shang	at once, immediately	76
má-fan	troublesome	102
mǎ-mièn	horse-faced	53
mǎ-lì	Mary	14
māo	cat	3
mǎi	to buy	3
mā-ma	mother	3
máng	(be)busy	7
màn	slow	106
mài	to sell	120
māo-ī	sweater	3
méi-wèn-t'í	no problem, no question	111
mèi-mei	younger sister	7
méi-yu	have no	27
měi-kúo	America	24
méi-kuān-hsi	that's all right	106

		Page
mên	door	7
mén-k'ǒur	door	28
mèng	dream	128
míng-t'ien	tomorrow	45
mǐ	rice	3

N

nǎ	take	28
nà (-ke)	that	27
nán	male	3-
nán-tào	you don't say	-31
nán (hsüēh)-sheng	boy student	-31
nán-nü fēn hsiào	non-coeducational	31-
nà-pu-nán	that isn't difficult	52
nèi-hsiēh	those	53
nèm-me	so, that way	28
néng	to be able; can	28
nǐ	you	3
nièn	to study, to read	10
nièn-shū	study	27
niú-t'óu	ox-headed	53

P

pā, pā	eight	45
p'à	afraid of	-31
pà-pa	father, papa	3
pǎ- -ná lai	to bring	7
p'ái	row	66
p'ái-ch'iú	volley ball	20
pàng	pound	81
pào	hold in the arms	76
pǎo-hu	protect	81
pǎo	(be) full from eating	
pào	newspaper	3
p'ái-tzu	trademark, make (cars)	116
p'ǎo	to run	3
p'éi	to accompany	111
pěi-pǐng	Peking	97
pèn	stupid	10
pěn	volume, c. for books	27
p'én	basin	7
p'éng-yu	friend	52
p'èng-huài	break by collision, to smash	88
pǐ-chì-pěn	note book	28
pǐ	writing instrument	3
pǐ	compare to	81
pǐ-shìh	written test	97
pǐ-chiào	compare	116
p'iào	ticket	66
p'iào-liang	pretty, beautiful	120
piéh	don(t	28
p'ién-i	cheap	116
piéh-jén	other people	53

piǒh-máng	don't hurry	Page 97
pīn-ch'i-lǐng	ice-cream	124
p'íng (-tzu)	bottle	124
p'íng-chün	average	81
p'íng-p'āng	ping pang	20
pìng	(to be) sick	10
pú, pù	not, won't	3
pú-kuò	but	10
pú-tsài-hu	don't mind	111
p'ú-t'ūng	common	92

S

sān	three	52
sài	to compete	3
sài-p'ǎo	to race(like in track meet)	3
sǎng-tzu	throat	81
sǎng-tzu yǎ-le	hoarse	81
sān-shíh-ī	thirty-one	52
shàng	up	14
shàng-k'è	go to class	24
shàng-hsüèh	to go to school	
sha-ch'ē	brake	97
shǎ-kuā	fool	128
shei	who	14
shém-me	what	27
shēn-t'í	body, health	81
shéng-te	best	53
shēng-jih	birthday	45
shíh	ten	10
shìh	be, is, are	62
shìh	affair, matter	
shíh-shih	to try	120
shíh-tzu-lù-k'ǒu	intersection	106
shih-te	yes	97
shíh-hour	time	53
shǒu	hand	20
shǒu-le	well experienced	106
shōu-ch'ién	collect money	28
shū	book	10
shū-tièn	bookstore	27
shuì	sleep	128
shuō	to talk, to say	10
shuǐ	water	10
shū	lose	81
shuāng-shíh-chiéh	Double Ten	45
sǒ-yǔ-te	all	52
suì	age	14
sǒ-i	so, therefore	102
szù	four	45
szū-jén	a private individual	116
szù fang-mièn	four direction	106
Shíh-yüèh	October	45

T

tǎ	strike, hit	Page 24
tǎ-ch'à	interrupt	52
tà-chiā	everybody	14
tǎ-líng-le	the bell is ringing	24
tà	large, ig	3
tà-lù	mainland	
tà-shēng	loud, louder	10
t'ā	he, she	7
t'ā-men	they, them	
tài	to bring	7
t'ái-wān	Taiwan	7
t'ài	too	3
tān-hsīn	worry about	106
tāng-ján-lou	of course	3
tāng-ján	of course	46
t'āng	soup	7
t'áng	sugar, candy	7
tāo	knife	3
tǎo-luàn	play tricks	53
tào	arrive	24
tào-le	has arrive	52
tào---ch'ü	go to	27
tào-ch'i	Dodge	116
-te shíh hour	when	53
tēng	lamp, light	7
těng	wait	128
tién-hsin	desert	46
t'ing-shuō	hearsay	
t'īng-chièh	hear	53
t'iào-wǔ	dance	46
t'i	for	52
tì	ordinal prefix	66
tīng tà-wéi	David Ting	20
t'iáo	c. for street	106
tǐ-hsià	under, below	20
t'iào-kāo	high jump	14
tì-ī	the first	10
tì-ti	younger brother	3
t'íng-chǐh	stop	92
t'ǐ-chùng	body weight	81
tōu-tou-fēng	go for a ride	106
tōu	all	7
ts'āi	guess	53
ts'ān-chiā	join in, participate	124
ts'ā	to erase	20
tsài	at	66
tsài	again, then	46
tsěm-me	how	28
tsěm-me-yàng	so what	45
tsó-t'ien	yesterday	128
tsǒ	left	92
tsò	to sit	14
tsò-wei	seat	14

tsŏu	to walk	14
tsú-ch'iú	football	20
ts'ung-ming	intelligent, smart	71
ts'úng-ch'ien	formely	
tsuì-hăo	it is best	52
tuì	correct	45
tuì-pu-tui	is that correct	45
tuì-pu-ch'ĭ	I'm sorry	106
t'ùng-k'ùai	delightful, clear cut	28
t'ũng-kuò	pass, go through	97
tũng-hsi	things	97
t'úng-hsüéh	classmate	24

W

wăng-ch'iú	tennis ball	20
wá-wa	doll	7
wăn-shang	evening	92
wán-líng-chiéh	Halloween	53
wăn-shang	evening	52
wán-le	afterthat is finished	46
wèn	ask	45
wèi	c. for persons (polite)	52
wèi-shém-me	why	102
wŏ	I, me	7
wó-men	we, our	10
wŭ	five	10

Y

yào	to want	10
yào-shih	if	102
yĕh	also	28
yĕh-hsŭ	may be	76
yĕh-chiăng	to make a speach	46
yĭn-wèi	because	128
yĭng-wén	English	24
yú-mén	gas peddle, accelerator	97
yŭ	to have	10
yŭ-shìh	be busy	66
yŭ-shíh-hòur	sometimes	120
yŭ-ì-szù	interesting	
yŭ-ì-szu chí-le	extremely interesting	
yŭ-te	some	
yù	then	45
yùng	to use	20
yùng-wăn-le	after use	27
yüán	round	71
yüèh	month, moon	45
yŭn-ch'ì chĕn hăo	really lucky	66

CH

cháo	找	look for	Page 115
chēn	真	true, real	123
chèng	正	just	115
ch'ē	車	vehicles	91
chè, chèi	這	this	85
chí	極	extremely	131
chǐ	己	self	127
ch'i(-ch'ē)	汽	motor car	123
chīn	今	today	115
chièn	見	see	105
chīh	知	know	96
chǐh	只	only	96
chǐh (-t'íng-chǐh)	止	stop	96
cniǔ	九	nine	52
ch'I, ch'í	七	seven	52
chiào (o4)	叫	call	75
chiā	加	add	80
chièn	件	c. for things, clothes	62
chǐng	井	well	80
chūng	中	middle, center	42
cg'ū	出	out	62
ch'ù	去	go	85

E.F

èrh	二	two	123
fāng (-piàn) (-fǎ)	方	convient way	119
fǎ (fāng-fǎ)	法	way, methods	119

H

hǎo	好	good, love to	52
hsī	西	west	80
hsià	下	below, down	115
hsiào (hsüeh-)	校	school	131
hsiào	笑	laugh	127
hsiāng(-hsin)	相	believe	123
hsiǎng	想	think, want, miss	101
hsiēn	先	before	96
hsiàn	現	now	105
hsíng	行	can do, will do	115
hsìn (hsiāng-)	信	believe	101
hsìng (-tzu)	性	temper, disposition	105
hsüeh (-hsiào)	學	school	131

I,J

i, ǐ,	一	one	42
ǐ	以	therefore	109
ǐ(-ching)	已	already	109
yào	要	want	80
yǐ	友	friend	60
jén	人	man	33
jìh	日	sun, day	52

K

-ke	個	a general classifier	119
kào	告	tell	101
k'āi	開	open	80
k'àn	看	see	39
kuèi	貴	expenience	119
k'ě	可	can, may	96
k'ǒu	口	mouth	33

L

lái	來	come	91
le,	了	final particle indicating completed action	52
liǎo	了	as in ch'ih-te-liáo, liao-pu-te	52
liǎng	兩	two	115
liù	六	six	123
li	力	strength, energy, force	43
lì	立	stand up	70
liàng	輛	c. for vehicles	

M, N

mài	賣	sell	123
mǎi	買	buy	70
ma	嗎	final particle	75
mǎ	馬	horse	75
měi	美	beautiful, pretty	70
-men	們	sign of plural	39
mén	門	door	33
méi(-yǒu)	沒	have no	127
míng	明	bright	52
mù	目	eye	33
nà, nèi	那	that	85
nán	男	male, man	62
niú	牛	cow	43
nǐ	你	you	65
nǚ	女	female, girl, woman	43

P

pa	巴	final particle	Page 91
pǎ	把	take, pre-transitive marker	91
pā	巴		91
pà	爸	papa	91
pā, pá	八	eight	52
pāo	包	wrap up	80
pào	抱	carry in the arms	80
p'ǎo	跑	run	80
pèi	貝	shell	70
p'éng(-yǔ)	朋	friend	62
pèn	笨	stupid	105
pǐ	比	compare to	85
pīng	冰	ice	127
piéh	別	don't	127
pú, pù	不	no, not	65

S

sān	三	three	62
shēng	生	grow, born	42
shàng	上	up, above	43
shǐn	始	begin	80
shìh	是	to be, yes	75
shíh	十	ten	52
shǒu	手	hand	33
szù	四	four	52

T

tǎ	打	strike, hit	96
tà	大	big, large, great	42
tào	到	arrive at, reach	101
t'ā	他	he, him	62
t'ái	台	a terrace, also in t'ái-wān	75
t'ài	太	too	91
t'ài-t'ai	太太	wife, Mrs.	91
te	的	subordinating particle as wǒ-te, hǎo-te, etc.)	52
tīng	丁	nail, surname	96
t'iɛ́n	田	field	43
t'iɛ̄n	天	heaven, sky, day, weather	52
tō	多	many, much	75
tsài	在	at, in, on	62
tsái	才	then, not until then	109
tsó	昨	yesterday	131
tsǒ	左	left	96
tsǒu	走	walk, leave	109
tsài	在	at, in, on	60
tsú	足	foot	65
tsù	字	Chinese character	109
t'ʉ̄ng (-hsüɛh)	同(學)	schoolmate	131
tūng	東	east	101
tzǔ	子	boy, son	52
tzù(-chì)	自(己)	self	127

wǎn	晚	late	Page 131
wǎn-shang	晚上	evening	
wǎng	网	net (now used only as a radical)	70
wèi	位	c. for person	70
wèn	問	ask.	62
wǒ	我	I me	65
wǔ(shàng-)	午	morning	115
(hsià-)		afternoon	
yào	要	want, wish	80
yáng	羊	sheep	70
yě	也	also	62
yán	言	speech, word	85
yóu	油	oil	101
yǒu	友	friend	62
yǔ	有	have	42
yuèh	月	moon, month	52
yù	又	also, again	53
yuán	員	offical, member	85